

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Finds Europe Relaxing
Vandenberg Brands Arms Men
U. S. Repeal Ends a Grim Year
Reich Heads Will Play Beggar
Japanese Emperor Hits Treaty
Washington Tin-Cans Starlings

GENEVA sees the League Council meet for the eighty-third session with western Europe more relaxed and more nearly normal than in a long time. With France, Germany and Italy reporting their full agreement on Saar Territory affairs and the plebiscite, there is immense relief and the belief, inspired by recent attitudes of Chancellor Hitler and Foreign Minister Laval, that Franco-German understanding is near. Germany is expected to resume its place at Geneva. Mussolini is endeavoring to extend the Four Power Pact to include Poland and Russia and Laval advocating an Eastern Locarno are working for the same purposes of peace. Yugoslavia's bitter charges against Hungary are being broadened into a general attack on terrorism—The League will work fast with this new cement of good will and peaceful intent.

Washington hears startling allegations in the Senate arms investigation. Arms manufacturers admit they have known for 10 years Germany and Austria were rearming in violation of the Treaty of Versailles. Senator Vandenberg, saying the committee is informed both Britain and America have sold Germany military planes, declares Germany's rearmament was accomplished by "forces more powerful than governments." Germany's arming causes other nations to build up their arms, with huge profits to munition makers. The Senator hints an arms-sell combine powerful enough to menace all nations—He says the allied world must realize it has not been strong enough to make its control effective.

The United States passes the first anniversary of prohibition repeal with serious developments to think about. Ammon McClellan, head of the distillers' association, says Americans in that time have spent \$1,500,000,000 for legalized liquor. Government agents estimate that as much bootlegging as legal liquor is being sold. The Government is said to have derived \$444,000,000 in taxes, which is far below the promised return. Employment, crime, prison population and motor accidents have increased. Liquor ads in many newspapers overtaken all other lines. Liquor men issue solemn warning to their industry—They declare prohibition threatens to return unless booze actually reforms itself.

Berlin, with the Saar no longer a burning question, gives thought to lively home news. It gets a loan money ready for Gen. Hermann W. Goering, Prussian Premier, and Dr. Paul J. Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, who will lead Cabinet officials and other heads in begging in the streets, cafes and theaters on Saturday for the winter relief fund. It wonders at the resignation of Dr. Wilhelm Furtwangler, famous orchestral conductor, from official musical offices after rebuffing Composer Paul Hindemith's charges that he is of Jewish descent—"What shall we come to," asks Furtwangler, "wise politicians unchecked may denounce art?"

Tokyo sees Emperor Hirohito take a hand in terminating the Washington naval treaty. The sovereign refers to the Privy Council a draft of the communication by which Japan expects to notify the United States on Dec. 20 that it abrogates. The council will visit Japan on Dec. 19 and solemnly advise the Emperor thus to break the pact of naval limitations. All this involves much gold and ceremony. But it does not greatly impress the world, which believes Japan sorely misunderstands Occidental psychology—With a vast show of pride, Japan is driving itself into a position of utter isolation.

Vienna sees German Minister Franz von Papen return with what he believes is a proposal for greatly improved relations with Germany. The exact nature of the overtures from Chancellor Hitler is unknown, but the Austrian people appear receptive to any German gesture that will heal the breach caused by the National Socialist revolt in July. Von Papen wishes to climax his long public career by bringing about amity, and he launches his new move on the highest plane—He invokes the Christmas spirit in the negotiations for international peace.

Washington sees 50 hired men rattling cans under trees to drive invading starlings from the California coast. The California Game and Fish Commission has a gold rush to Mojave Desert as youthful George Harvey prepares to sell his strike for \$3,500,000, his wife saying they will try to live simply in Hollywood. Economical Yonkers, N. Y., refuses customary \$33 gold badge to eight new aldermen, who feel crushed. St. Louis sees Will King, Negro restaurant-keeper, left \$25,000 by Charles J. Schneider, aged ragman, whom King hunted up and fed when he was sick—Wise lovers of romance don't fuss with fiction but nose into the news.

Trade Finds New Deal Futile Left Wing Polls a Light Vote 'Mounty' Ends Two-Year Trail

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

New Deal Audited

A total of \$620,000,000 of federal funds under the New Deal has been sent into New England for relief and "pump priming"—and has brought about little or no improvement in business conditions over last year.

This striking statement was today issued by the New England Council. No comment was added, and a complete set of figures was presented to support the summary.

A complete "Audit of the New Deal in New England," compiled by the Council from official government statistics, formed the basis for the Council's public announcement. Included were all major new-deal recovery agencies operating within the six states.

At the end of the audit, the Council presented the following figures showing the effect of the new-deal activities:

General business activity in the last year has changed but little. Bank debts were up 4 per cent, and freight car loadings correspondingly down. Electric power production rose by 5 per cent earlier, but is today back to within 1.3 per cent of last year. Department store sales were 7 per cent higher. And then the council made this summary statement:

"An examination of the foregoing figures, shows clearly that... there has been little or no improvement

over last year, and activity is still at a low depression level."

This statement was received today in business circles as the most vigorous indictment of the New Deal that New England business has yet delivered. The council, in presenting a thoroughly objective statement of fact, it was said, accomplished far more than opinions could do.

Left Wing Weak

Are Socialism or Communism actual factors in Massachusetts? That question was answered today in the release of the final figures for the Nov. 6 election. And a study of the results indicate that the New Deal must be a long way from Socialism. There were the Socialists, Socialist Laborites and Communists who might be grouped together as having Leftist aims. The main offices in the State ran as follows:

	Socialist	Communist
Governor	12,282	5,803
La. Gov.	20,419	12,359
Sec. State	10,481	11,283
Treas.	18,411	11,716

Noted was the fact that the candidates for Governor ran well behind the candidates for other offices, indicating apparently very weak leadership in these parties. Comparing these totals with the 726,463 votes given to James M. Curley and 627,413 votes given to Gaspar G.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Industry Moves For Joint Action To Aid Recovery

All Branches to Merge Efforts for Constructive Program

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Correlation of the activities of all important business, trade and manufacturing organizations in connection with recommendations to Washington for reshaping the New Deal and effecting co-operation between government and industry are on here today at the joint meeting of the National Association and the Congress of American Industry.

One of the first aims is to bring industrial leaders throughout the United States together on proposals with regard to unemployment insurance.

These proposals have been embodied in a plank which the Manufacturers' Association presented to the Congress of Industry today with a view to its ratification and insertion in the platform which the industrialists will adopt as their recommendations to the President and the seventy-fourth Congress on the best ways and means of bringing about economic recovery.

Time to Co-operate, Strawn Says
"The time has come for us to get together with other groups and work out a constructive program of recovery," Silas H. Strawn, Chicago attorney and one-time president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said. "The trouble has been that every group has presented different demands to Washington. We must get together on general principles applicable to everybody."

Mr. Strawn is head of a United States Chamber of Commerce committee working to this end, and he said he was "quite enthusiastic about the result."

My committee will confer with other groups besides the National Association of Manufacturers," he continued. "When we have formulated a program, which we expect to do within two or three weeks, we will submit it to Washington."

Alert to Jobs Insurance
Manufacturers represented in the meeting here today appeared agreed that, along with the question of labor and trade unionism, the problem of unemployment insurance was one of the most urgent before them. The fact that the next Congress is expected to pass some kind of jobless insurance legislation was one of the compelling motives back of the submission of the program to the industrial leaders today.

This proposal "favors a systematic plan of unemployment compensation to involuntarily unemployed persons who are able and willing to work," but would deny payment of insurance benefits to workers who are on strike and would differentiate between workers discharged for cause and those who lose their jobs through no fault of their own.

Separate From Relief
The proposal which contains 15 points, holds that the plan "should be entirely separate from relief, which must be provided by society to those not eligible, or no longer eligible, for benefit payments from the insurance fund" and that it should be contributory, employers and insured employees sharing the cost.

Expenditures must never exceed income from current contributions or accumulated reserves, it says, and administration of the fund should be in the hands of "a small, non-political body, which should be given power temporarily to reduce the amount and duration of benefits to keep the fund solvent."

Bootleggers' Hold On Liquor Trade Irks Government

Federal Revenues Found \$120,000,000 Short of Year's Estimates

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—On repeal's first anniversary today the bootlegger remains such a menace to Government revenues and the legal trade that the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr., is reported to be preparing a radio appeal to consumers to buy only legitimate stuff.

Strong demands that taxes be slashed are being prepared for the next Congress on the theory this would hamper the bootlegger.

So far Secretary Morgenthau has preferred to give the legal campaign against the illicit trade more of a trial before urging lower taxes. Since repeal became effective on the evening of Dec. 5, 1933, federal agents have seized 10,947 stills, arrested 21,622 persons and convicted about 7500.

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Far Short of Estimates
Dr. James M. Moran, head of the distilled spirits code authority, said legal consumption of spirits has been only about one-half of the more conservative estimates made

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Britain Offers to Police Saar As League Council Reassembles

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
GENEVA, Dec. 5.—The eighty-third Council of the League of Nations was resumed today in an atmosphere wherein, despite the dark cloud of Central European recriminations, there was a notable easing-off of tension in western Europe.

Britain announced its willingness to police the Saar during the plebiscite, and France immediately announced that it would not send its troops into the Saar for such a purpose.

The outlook for the Saar plebiscite is, however, vastly improved. Baron Aloisi and the "Committee of Three" have succeeded beyond expectations in drawing up an agreement between France and Germany at Rome. They came here with material for a complete report on the Saar which was issued today in readiness for the Council.

Rapprochement
There is full belief that now the plebiscite will pass off with only minor incidents and afterward there can well be a genuine rapprochement between France and Germany, especially in view of the encouragement provided already in Chancellor Hitler's olive branch and French Foreign Minister Laval's readiness to listen to Germany's emissaries.

It is indeed considered certain that Germany will be able to take its place again at Geneva when the Saar's fate is known and theoretical equality of arms confirmed.

The idea of truce is in the air. It is suggested by Premier Mussolini, who also is endeavoring to revive the famous four-power pact through this time it would be a six-power pact to include Poland and Russia. The M. Laval is working out the so-called Eastern Locarno, which, although more extensive in scope, is intended to serve the same peaceful purpose and to admit the smaller powers.

To Put Off Inquiry
As for the Yugoslav-Hungarian affair, a series of private conversations have been pursued. It is trusted that as a result of counsel from Capt. Anthony Eden, of Great

Industry Acts To Co-ordinate Recovery Plan

All Branches to Merge Efforts for Constructive Program

Seek NRA Substitute

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Rearmament of Germany and Austria in persistent violation of the Versailles Treaty apparently has been common knowledge among munition makers of the world since 1924, but has been unprotested, allegedly because of interlocking interests of these "merchants of death."

This conclusion emerged from the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee's session today as Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, ferreted out the views of representatives of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Corporation from their correspondence.

Senator Vandenberg charged that the "clandestine" rearming of Germany "inevitably produces a progressive world-wide armaments expenditure and a corresponding armaments profit."

The German program has been even more effective in stirring up an armaments race than the recent Japanese denunciation of the Washington and London Arms Limitation Treaty, because of the secret nature, he commented.

Violation Known in 1924

Correspondence revealed that as far back as April, 1924, there was reported to be in circulation in Europe a secret French-British report on Germany's violation of the peace treaty and that in 1926, Maj. K. K. V. Casey, head of the United States War Department, of the du Pont Company, had written his Paris representative, Col. William N. Taylor:

"There is no question but what the Germans are openly violating the Treaty of Versailles."

During the 1932 disarmament conference, Colonel Taylor expressed the view that any treaty coming out of the conference would be an "unworkable document" inasmuch as the nations participating, aware that Germany and Austria were clearly violating the Versailles Treaty, would give up nothing.

This led Senator Vandenberg to speculate on the adverse effect which present activities of munition makers may have on future disarmament conferences and especially on the new efforts of the United States Government to effect an arms control treaty.

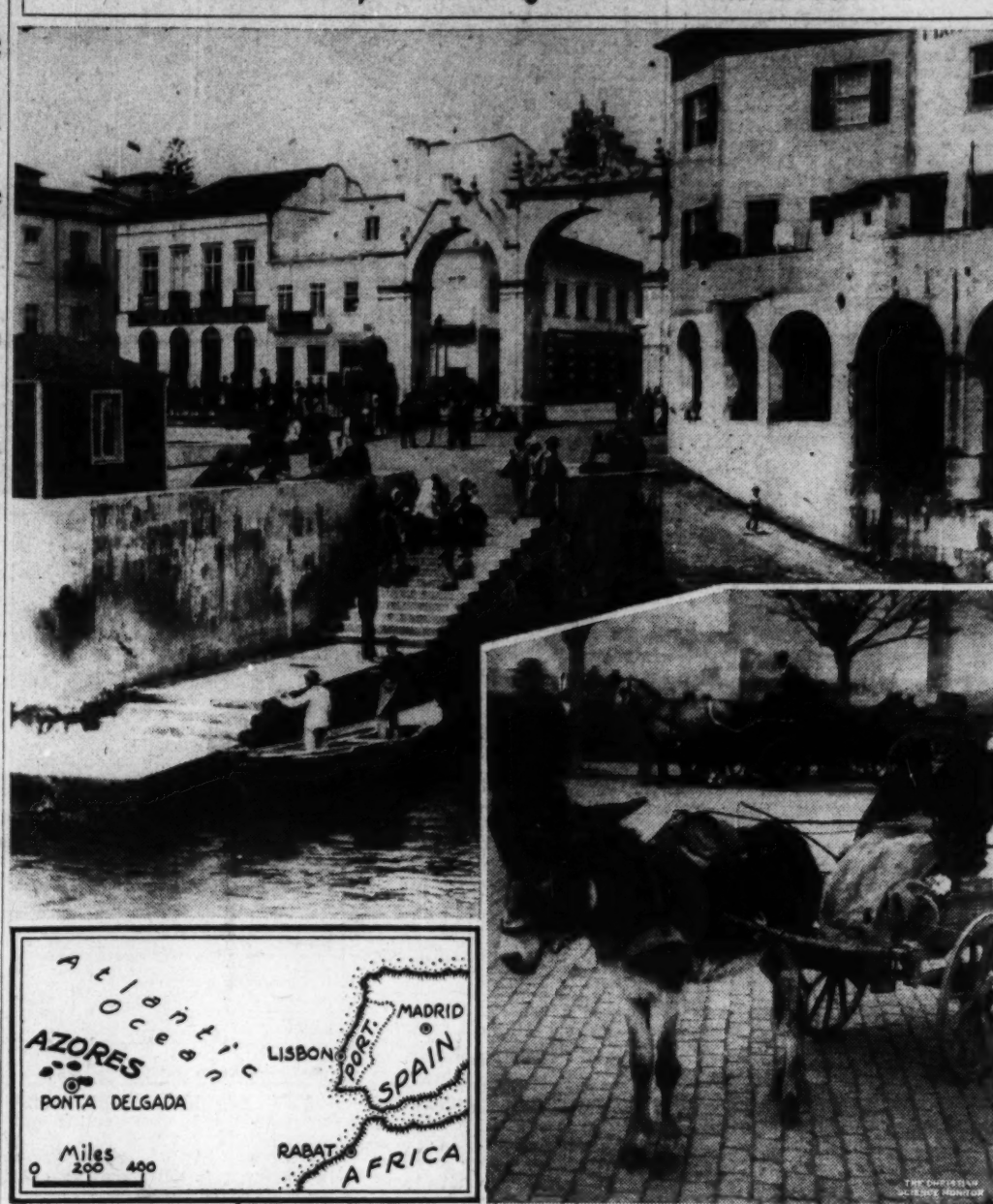
Sales Helped Reparations

Allen W. Dulles, a State Department official, was quoted in 1926 by Aiken Simons, vice-president of the du Pont firm, as saying that he was aware that powder and other munitions were shipped out of Germany with the connivance of the Allies, because the resulting sales swelled the reparations fund.

The du Pont officials, when they learned of the alleged violation of the Versailles Treaty back in 1924 and 1926, expressed the view that they could do very little, since the United States was not a party to

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Azorians Object to Being Off the Beaten Track



Upper—A Photograph of the Customs Gate of Ponta Delgada, Principal Port of the Azores, Which Is Used When Big Liners Bring Passengers Once a Fortnight. Lower Left—Map Showing Archipelago's Location. Lower Right—Evidence That There Are Still Other Modes of Travel Besides Motorcars in the Azores.

Portugal Undertakes to Relieve Loneliness
Upper—A Photograph of the Customs Gate of Ponta Delgada, Principal Port of the Azores, Which Is Used When Big Liners Bring Passengers Once a Fortnight. Lower Left—Map Showing Archipelago's Location. Lower Right—Evidence That There Are Still Other Modes of Travel Besides Motorcars in the Azores.

Azores Promised Better Future By Visiting Minister

Lonely Residents of Atlantic Archipelago Demanded Improved Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Portugal is making determined efforts to satisfy demands of the Azores, whose people have been protesting that their lonely islands away out in mid-Atlantic are neglected by the mother country.

Senhor Sebastiao Ramires, Portuguese Minister of Commerce and Industry, has just returned from a visit to the archipelago—the first official visit for 33 years. Appeals to Portugal for closer recognition have been frequent since the former visit and two years ago feeling became so strong that separatist views were expressed. Attachment to the United States was openly discussed and even advocated in the press.

Now there are to be big changes aimed at bettering the life of the islanders. Means of communication with the Continent are to be greatly improved. The Minister himself having suffered from the deficiencies, Liners only call at the chief islands once a fortnight, and at the farther islands of Flores and Corvo, once a month. Telegraphic communication has already been facilitated and radio-telephone stations will shortly start working.

The greatest aspiration of these isolated peoples is the establishment of the long-promised air lines for mail and passengers, which will

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Bonus Needs \$2,500,000,000, Estimate of Veterans' Bureau; Half Again Quoted Figures

Arms Overwhelmingly in Favor of Immediate Payment but Senate Expected to Agree to Compromise Rather Than Support Veto

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—How much will it cost to pay the bonus? The Veterans' Administration answers, approximately \$2,500,000,000, which is nearly half again as much as the figure commonly quoted by speakers for veterans' organizations in demands for immediate payment of the adjusted compensation certificates.

This question of cost has become a throbber one in view of knowledge that the membership of the new House of Representatives is overwhelmingly inclined toward paying the bonus. The apprehensions as to its effects on the deficit-ridden budget are somewhat allayed by a poll of the new Senate which indicates that 45 or more members of the upper chamber will oppose immediate payment—not enough to defeat the proposal, but enough to sustain a presidential veto. Of this number, however, it is believed that enough favor partial payment to compel some compromise.

Load on Treasury

What load this would put on the Treasury can only be surmised from the Veterans' Bureau figures, on which immediate payment of the full face value of the certificates would entail. This face value, by the original legislation, was not to be reached until 1935 and the funds for its payment were to be built up in the meantime. More than 3,500,000 certificates are in effect, with a maturity value of \$3,484,025,970. These figures are as of Oct. 31.

Against these certificates there have already been advanced to the veterans more than \$1,695,000,000 in loans. The indebtedness of veterans to the Government on Oct. 31 was \$1,635,291,974, and it is estimated that banks hold \$800,000,000 more of such loans for which the Government stands responsible. Thus, subtracting from the face value of the certificates the amount already lent, it is argued by the veterans' organizations that it would take only about \$1,788,000,000 to finish paying off the obligation to the service men.

Sums Advanced
This, however, failed to take into account, according to officials in the veterans' administration, the fact that large sums of the money already advanced would have to be made up by the Government in taxation if the loans were simply to be written off and the certificates paid.

Somewhat more than \$443,500,000 of this money was lent from the government life insurance funds which are committed to the eventual payment of wartime life insurance and will have to be replaced, if faith is to be kept with those policy-holders.

Hence, in round numbers, the items to be summed up in arriving

Remainder due on face value of certificates advanced	\$1,788,000,000
Loans owed to government life insurance fund	443,500,000
Difference in interest owed to insurance fund	8,400,000
Cancellation of interest due from veterans	224,900,000
Government's guarantee on loans made by banks	60,000,000
Total	\$2,523,800,000

And this, of course is in addition to the complete wiping out by the loans of nearly 10 years' appropriations which were to have been the foundation of the \$3,500,000,000 fund for payment of the adjusted compensation certificates at their actual maturity in 1945.

Fragment of Rock Lets Go, Changing Bank of Niagara

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 5 (AP)

A slice of rock estimated to weigh 200,000 tons dropped from Table Rock of the Canadian falls here late last night to alter the shape of the cataract for the second time within five months.

No water was falling over Table Rock when the huge block broke and plunged into the gorge on the Canadian side. The break was believed to have been from 50 to 60 feet long and about 100 feet wide. The rock which fell was part of a factor on which sightseers often stood.

Ellison Kaumeyer, general manager of the Niagara Parks Commission, said the bread had changed the contour of the falls from convex to concave. The pile of rock in the water was visible where it fell when mist and spray cleared momentarily in gusts of wind.

It is the third slide at Niagara falls in recent years. Mr. Kaumeyer said it was probably caused by action of wind and rain. Table Rock is at the extreme end of the Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side. At the other point of the Horseshoe is Goat Island, which is in the center of Niagara River between the Canadian and American cataracts.

Twenty-four naval planes and three army ships roared into the overcast skies. Aviators, experienced in flying the stretches of water between the islands, said it would be "a miracle" if the searching planes were able to sight the lost fliers, considering weather conditions.

A chance, and it was considered slim, still existed that Lieutenant Ulm, his co-pilot, George Littlejohn and Navigator J. Leon Skilling, may have been picked up by a slow Japanese sampan, several hundred miles at sea. Because the sampan's will of rescue would be delayed.

Ely Sees Signs Of Sure End To Racing in State

Ending of Race Hearing in Turmoil Indicates This, Governor Says

Crooker Quits Room

Counsel Accuses Executive of Blocking Justice for Own Ends

The turbulent public hearing on the confirmation of the racing commission that ended so sensationally today was characterized by Governor Ely as the first real indication that racing cannot last in Massachusetts.

This long-time view, given in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, overshadowed even the spectacular blow-up of the hearing, occasioned by Attorney Conrad W. Crooker, storming from the hearing room after bitter charges that the Governor was obstructing justice.

This hearing, which began yesterday before the Executive Council and the Governor, let loose a whole fog of rumors, charges and counter-charges. It was this atmosphere of general mistrust that led the Governor to say:

"While I do not believe there will be a long series of these events where dirty linen is being dragged into public view, I do believe there will be pullings and haulings and rumors until the State sees fit to abolish racing altogether."

Ely Blocks Crooker

The abrupt collapse of the hearing occurred when Governor Ely refused to permit Mr. Crooker to continue a certain line of questioning in his cross-examination of Bayard Tuckerman, member of the Eastern Horse Club. Despite the declarations from both Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon and Councillor Daniel H. Coakley that they regarded the questions as proper, Governor Ely, nevertheless, persisted in his opposition.

Whereupon Mr. Crooker, gathering up his portfolio, declared: "I have reached the point I expected to reach. I was satisfied from the beginning that Your Excellency had no use for me. If this is your ruling this hearing is a farce. I'm done. You can confirm these appointments or do as you please."

Questioned on O'Hara

Mr. Crooker continued his fulminations more emphatically in the corridors.

When Governor Ely ruled against Mr. Crooker, the attorney was trying to elicit from Mr. Tuckerman an admission that he regarded the appointees as Walter O'Hara men. Mr. O'Hara is the owner of Narragansett horse racing track in Rhode Island and the gist of the dispute over the commission has been that Mr. O'Hara enjoys too much influence with it.

In his executive offices immediately following the hearing adjournment, the Governor announced that he would place the names of his three appointees to the racing commission, Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, Harold H. Conners, and William T. Ensign, before the council this afternoon for confirmation.

Expected to Down Board

The chances of the Governor's appointments being confirmed are regarded now as very slim since the open flareup between Coakley, Bacon and the Governor in the hearing. It was understood the council was evenly split on the question of confirmation, with probability of a rejection of the nominees.

The whole issue is now a major tangle. Mr. Crooker in withdrawing from the meeting, formally brought the case against confirmation of the appointees to a fruitless close. There remained no shred of evidence upon which the council could logically refuse confirmation.

On the other hand the vehemence of the charges, the half-told stories and rumors of collusion have naturally engendered suspicion in the minds of the public against the proposed commission. Thus the council wavers between a mass of suspicions let loose and a complete lack of real evidence. It is likely it will postpone action entirely until next week.

Pacific Is Combed For Missing Plane Of Lieutenant Ulm

HONOLULU, Dec. 5 (AP)—Into a dark drizzling dawn 27 planes took off from Wheeler Field today to resume search for Flight Lieut. C. T. P. Ulm and his co-pilot, George Littlejohn and Navigator J. Leon Skilling, who only a "bare chance" they could find the Australian fliers who were forced down at sea yesterday in their flight from Oakland, Calif.

Twenty-four naval planes and three army ships roared into the overcast skies. Aviators, experienced in flying the stretches of water between the islands, said it would be "a miracle" if the searching planes were able to sight the lost fliers, considering weather conditions.

A chance, and it was considered slim, still existed that Lieutenant Ulm, his co-pilot, George Littlejohn and Navigator J. Leon Skilling, may have been picked up by a slow Japanese sampan, several hundred miles at sea. Because the sampan's will of rescue would be delayed.

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Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1934

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Repeal Bootleggers Intensify Efforts to Capture Trade Along New England Coast

Cheap Supplies From Europe Smuggled to Evade High Federal Taxes—Agencies of Enforcement Co-ordinated Against Liquor and Narcotics

"Repeal" bootleggers are pressing "prohibition" bootleggers in the volume and vigor of their activities along the New England coastline, it was revealed today by Capt. Cecil M. Gabbett, co-ordinator of law enforcement agencies in this locality. A temporary halt to bootlegging caused by repeal, the Captain stated, was only the calm before the storm. General revival of liquor smuggling is depicted by the enforcement expert as a costly business for the Government, calling for defense agencies comparable to those set up under prohibition.

ANNUITY CHANGE

Annuity values are being revised downward on January first. May I serve you before the change takes pace?

Vash Young
50 E. 42nd St., N. Y. City

Wholesome Full-Flavored Candies

Chuckles

GOOD CANDY... for all the Family

HALF-POUND

10 cents

Fred W. Amend Co., Danville, Illinois

New York is a FRIENDLY TOWN when you stop at the **HOTEL MONTCLAIR**

For this is a hotel of personalized service... You feel "at home" the moment you cross the threshold. 800 rooms, all with outside exposure, bath, shower, radio... Convenient to everywhere... Single from \$2.50, double \$3.50.

LIVE IN THE NEW SMART CENTER OF NEW YORK

HOTEL MONTCLAIR

Lexington Avenue 49th to 50th Sts., N. Y. C.

RICH yet FRUGAL

In this small cottage* in Ruthwell, Scotland, in 1810, Rev. Henry Duncan demonstrated a good idea when he founded a savings bank paying interest-dividends on deposits and expenses of operation and profits to depositors only.

A good idea grows in helpfulness to mankind.

Within six years the idea was demonstrated in New York, Philadelphia and Boston; our neighbors the "Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston" was first in the United States to receive legal sanction. Mutual savings banks chartered under Massachusetts laws have a splendid record of service and safety.

The Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank was chartered in 1834; its first year closed with assets of three thousand dollars; no deposited dollar has ever been lost; its assets on Sept. 29, 1934, were over seventy-eight million dollars. This institution and its performance conform to the best traditions of mutual savings banks.

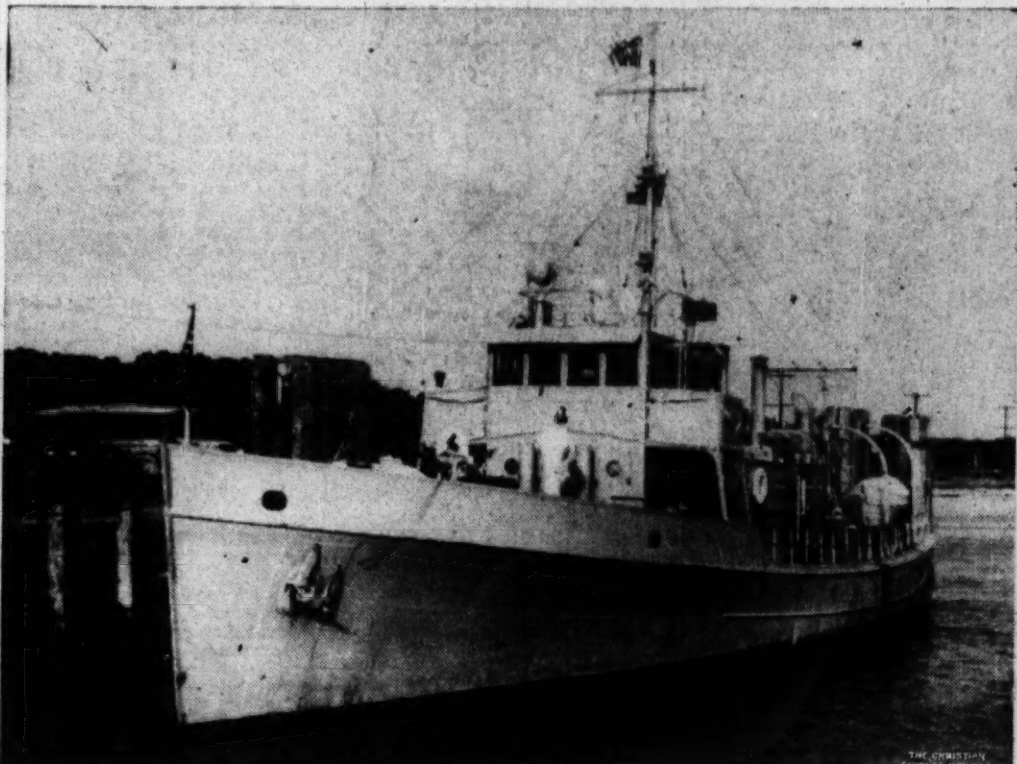
We invite any person, located anywhere in the world, to open an account by sending by registered mail \$1 or more. Later deposits may be made at any time. Interest-dividends are declared semi-annually and credited to depositor's account, thereafter earning interest until withdrawn.

*Illustration loaned us by The Bowers Savings Bank, New York City

HARLESTOWN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK

Under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Ready for Action Against Smugglers



By a Staff Photographer
Coast Guard Cutter Tied-Up at Pier
More of These Speedy Vessels Are to Join the Fleet of American Enforcement Agencies of Laws Against Illicit Liquor and Drugs.

Is now being delivered from the shipyards, as fast as completed. These are being put into service to combat smuggling and to rescue vessels in distress. The old fleet was largely disbanded, given to the Navy, sold for junk or otherwise.

Supply Exceeds Demand

Captain Gabbett has recently returned from an official conference at Ottawa, where he learned that official figures show 40,000,000 gallons of whiskey on hand in Canada, or 50 years' supply at the normal average consumption in that country. The United States is similarly situated and the supply is far in excess of demand, he says, and so bootleggers confine their activities largely to alcohol in lots of six gallons, packed in two cans, and cased, he said. This finds a market for "blending" of liquors and the making of various alcoholic concoctions.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table
What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-900m	590kc-WEEI-590m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-121m
5:00 Monitor Views News. NBC dance music. Baseball school. "Skippy" sketch.	5:15 Charles Little, violin. Tom Mix sketch. "The Singing Lady". Musical drama.	5:30 "The Singing Lady". Musical drama. "Jack Armstrong". "Melody Mart".	5:45 Little Orphan Annie. Stamp Club. Adventure sketch. CBS vocalist.
6:00 "Air Adventures". Evening Tattler. News Service. "Buck Rogers".	6:15 Ray Jones, songs. "The Singing Lady". Musical drama. "Melody Mart".	6:30 News. Features. "The Singing Lady". Musical drama. "Melody Mart".	6:45 Lowell Thomas, news. Billy Batchelor. "Whistler & Dog" network sketch.
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy". Salute program. "Myrt and Marge". News Service.	7:15 Plantation music. "American Journey". "Just Plain Bill". Fisher Orchestra.	7:30 "Red Davis" sketch. Popular vocal. "Bede Best, songs. Gold lesson.	7:45 "Paradise" sketch. "Uncle Ezra". "The Singing Lady". Musical drama.
8:00 Network mystery. Mary Pickford and Male quartet. Violin and piano.	8:15 dramatic sketch. "The Singing Lady". Musical drama. "Melody Mart".	8:30 Don Humbert, orch. Popular soloists & Varieties. Everett Master of Mystery.	8:45 Minstrel duo. "The Singing Lady". Musical drama. "Melody Mart".
9:00 "20,000 Years in Sing Town". Hall To-Nino Martini. Punk Orchestra.	9:15 Sing. sketch. "The Singing Lady". Musical drama. "Melody Mart".	9:30 John Charles Thomas, and orchestra. "Gracie". orch. News Service.	9:45 dance orchestra. "The Singing Lady". Musical drama. "Melody Mart".
10:00 Martha Baird piano. Guy Lombardo's Relay to and from Perley Stevens & Orch. Pat Barnes Little America. his orchestra.	10:15 Sammy Liner and his. "One Man's Pan-Joe Rines's Orch. Mrs. Eva Hadrahy". dramatic sk. extra. soloists. boys; concert or.	10:30 Reports; speaker. Forecasts; events. News Service. Leon Belasco and his orchestra.	10:45 Rines Orchestra. Voice of Romance. Wilson-LaGuardia his orchestra.
11:00 Missouri dinner to Art Kassel and his prohibition debate Perley, Stevens & Orch. Jane Froman.	11:15 Rines Orchestra. Voice of Romance. Wilson-LaGuardia his orchestra.	11:30 Missouri dinner to Art Kassel and his prohibition debate Perley, Stevens & Orch. Jane Froman.	11:45 Jane Froman.

Record Vote Cast For Biddeford Mayor

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 4 (AP)—One Maine city turned out its heaviest vote yesterday to elect a new Mayor, while voters in three others involved in municipal elections were more or less apathetic in choosing city councilors.

Biddeford polled a record vote of 6609 to elect Arthur J. Remillard (D) as its new Chief Executive over two opponents. Portland, Bangor and South Portland, with a city manager form of government, elected councilors. Voting in Portland and South Portland was extremely light.

Former Mayor Benjamin W. Blanchard, Benjamin F. Tefft and Dr. John L. Johnson were the successful candidates in Bangor. Arthur E. Craig was re-elected to a five-year Council term in Portland, and Ernest Henry was elected to the lone seat involved in the South Portland Council fight.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Bentler, conductor.
12:00 WEEI, Pedro Vis and his Tango Orchestra.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon
2:00 WBZ, NBC Music Guild: Leonard Liebberg; Gordon String Quartet; soloists.
2:30 WNAC, Peoples Symphony Orchestra String Quartet; program.
3:15 WBZ, Eastman School of Music Orchestra, Samuel Elser, conductor; soloists.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; speakers; concert orchestra.
4:00 WBZ, "Taxation Problems of Repeal," Mark Graves.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After
7:15 WBZ, Gems of Melody: concert orchestra; chorus; narrator.
8:00 WNAC, Peoples Symphony Orchestra String Quartet; program.
8:30 WEEI, Valley Variety Hour: Walter Huston; Milton Berle; Harry Costello.
8:45 WBZ, Jaysonoff Sisters, Russian piano team.
9:00 WNAC, Forum of Liberty; guest speaker, Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Death Valley Days, dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:45 WBZ, Boston Emergency Campaign dinner; speakers; program.
10:00 WNAC, Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe.
10:30 WBZ, Boston Emergency Campaign dinner; speakers; program.
10:45 WBZ, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; soloists; tabloid musical comedy.
10:30 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood; soloists; sketch; orchestra.
11:00 WBZ, "The Investor in Modern Society," John T. Flynn; Alfred L. Bernheim.

Mountain Map Done

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GORHAM, N. H., Dec. 5—Contour mapping of the White Mountains in and about Randolph and Jefferson, has been completed as a part of a geological survey of this section which was conducted by crews working from Lancaster, Berlin, Jefferson, and Gorham. The work, a Federal project, started in July and the men stationed here worked on the Mt. Crescent contour survey.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair, colder with lowest temperatures in the middle or upper 20's tonight; Thursday partly cloudy; moderate to fresh westerly winds.
Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy; slightly colder tonight; Thursday fair.
Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, slightly colder tonight; Thursday fair.
Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west and northwest winds; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

Location	A	B	New Orleans	A	B
Boston	45	51	New Orleans	45	51
Bernama	68	72	New York	38	52
Chicago	22	30	Norfolk	40	60
Denver	16	26	Philadelphia	42	56
Helena, Mont.	30	32	St. Louis	30	46
Jacksonville	48	70	St. Paul	12	24
Kansas City	48	52	San Francisco	52	64
Los Angeles	58	72	Washington	36	54
Miami, Fla.	76	82			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 5.
B—Midnight Dec. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:10 p. m. Thursday, 10:20 a. m.
8.7 feet
10.6 feet

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; light snowfall; depth on the ground at 8 p. m. 0.3 inches; maximum temperature 37 degrees above zero; minimum temperature 24 above.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

It will be a real distinction to be a Republican United States Senator in the Seventy-fourth Congress. When there's no campaign being fought, men interested in politics trot out tentative candidates for various offices and discuss their ability to hold the place and their prowess in getting the votes which would put them into these offices. Then the rumors start and later the men mentioned for preferment hear of it and usually do not shrink and run away. Once in a while—it's only once in a while—a man believes in letting well enough alone and refuses to be put into the race.

Just now the Republicans are looking wistfully at Marcus A. Coolidge's seat in the Senate. Gaspar G. Bacon, retiring Lieutenant-Governor, just defeated by James M. Curley and the New Deal for election as Governor, is expected to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate in two years from now. Of course, he's not saying yes or no when asked. But Mr. Bacon's candidacy is sort of discounted now.

Not so is that of Col. A. Platt Andrew of Eastern Point, Gloucester, who has been in six Congresses from the Sixth Massachusetts district and is going back in January without any opposing candidate having been named either in the Republican primaries or in the Nov. 6 finals by the Democrats. That was a sure enough distinction, the like of which few others of the 48 states in the Union furnished this year. Maybe the Colonel doesn't know he's been talked of for the Senate. He's a veteran of the World War who would draw a deal of support on that very score. The fact that the Sixth District Democrats didn't think it worth while to oppose him shows how powerful he would be in a state-wide contest.

Eben S. Draper of Hopedale, formerly an outstanding State Senator from that district, and son of a Governor of Massachusetts who was displaced by David I. Walsh, is rumored to be contemplating getting into this Senate race. He ran for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate in 1930. William Morgan Butler, appointed Senator by Gov. Channing H. Cox to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, was Mr. Draper's opponent. The so-called Republican state machine was with Senator Butler. He had been Calvin Coolidge's successful national chairman and campaign manager in the 1924 Presidential contest and that proved too much for Eben Draper in the Republican primaries. Senator Butler was nominated and defeated by Senator Walsh. Mr. Draper might try it again.

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Austria Expects 'Peace' Offer From Germany With Von Papen Back From Hitler Conference

Vienna Plans More Active Foreign Policy, Premised on Bid for Old Leadership in Central Europe—Schuschnigg Counts on Italy's Help

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
VIENNA, Dec. 5.—Fresh from conferences with Chancellor Adolf Hitler, Germany's Minister to Vienna, Franz von Papen, returns here today—and it is believed he bears an olive branch from the Reich Government to the Austrian Government.

When the then Vice Chancellor was named special envoy to Austria following the National Social-

ist "putsch" and the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss, last July, it was understood that he was sent with the frank purpose of re-establishing the ancient fraternalism between Germany and Austria. It was announced that Herr von Papen carried with him not only the desire for better understanding held by Der Führer, but also a special mandate from the late President von Hindenburg reiterated in his latter days.

This return of Herr von Papen to Vienna, following as it does after the successful conclusion of the German-French negotiations for peace in the Saar, is evidently of real importance.

Active Foreign Policy
From the declaration issued by Chancellor Schuschnigg to official news agencies after his return from Italy, it appears that the Austrian Government seriously intends to inaugurate an active foreign policy.

In an official communiqué given to the press in Rome at the conclusion of Dr. Schuschnigg's conference with Premier Benito Mussolini, it was stated that measures had been considered whereby Austria might again resume its historical mission of effectively maintaining equilibrium among the conflicting forces in Central Europe.

Dr. Schuschnigg, in confirmation of this new plan, has now stated here that the aim of Italian and Austrian policy is the maintenance of peace through the material and spiritual reorganization of the Danubian countries and of Europe.

It is now recognized that in this reconstruction of Central Europe Austria aspires to play a role not altogether similar to that of the Hapsburgs during many past centuries, and that it hopes once more to become the leader of and intermediary among many peoples of this part of the world.

Three Power Pact
A means for such a development, according to Chancellor Schuschnigg, will be the Three Power Pact, which is to serve as a basis for the reorganization of the Danubian lands and as a foundation for European peace.

However, Dr. Schuschnigg added that all other states desiring peace and the return of prosperity are invited to join the Rome Pact and co-operate with Austria, Hungary and Italy. The similarity between the formulas used by the three Rome Pact ministers and the three Little Entente ministers is striking. Both groups emphatically assert they are working for peace and both repeatedly declare their triple union must serve as a basis and starting-point for central European recovery and co-operation.

Yet these groups are directed against each other, so the chief task of the friends of both is to work to enable them to come to mutual understanding. If that does not happen, it is probable that Italy, Hungary and Austria will become more aggressive in attempts to dominate Central Europe.

Papen and Schuschnigg
Both sides of the German-Austrian conflict were explained here recently to the Union of Anglo-American correspondents by Herr von Papen, who spoke in an optimistic manner regarding the establishment of harmonious relations between Austria and Germany, and the Chancellor Schuschnigg, who was also hopeful, though much more reserved.

When coupled with a more recent announcement that the Austrian Government would not tolerate unfavorable newspaper comment on the German activities in the Saar, it seems evident that Austria and Germany are on the way to closer understanding on many points of difference.

Austria must be preserved as an independent state, Dr. Schuschnigg had declared in his talk to the cor-

Flowery Pathway for 'Dictator'



Dr. Karlis Ulmanis
Popular Premier of Latvia Who Seem to Have a Well-Satisfied People Back of Him in His Efforts for Good Government, Without a Parliament.

respondents. That is a matter that cannot be discussed, he said. It inexorably determines Austria's home and foreign policies. All groups and individuals within Austria who recognize this fundamental factor may hope to find a satisfactory place in the new Austrian state and all foreign countries who approve or respect this fact may be considered Austria's friends.

Questions Answered
When one bears this fundamental condition in mind, all detailed questions answer themselves in a fairly simple manner. For example, "Is Austria negotiating with Germany?" "No," the Chancellor says. "Austria has nothing to negotiate about. Austria has been attacked and has taken measures of self-defense. As long as Germany questions the independence of Austria, the issue is beyond negotiations; if Germany unreservedly recognizes this basis then there is no need of negotiations. Austria is willing and eager to carry on commercial and cultural conversations with any power which respects Austria's independence—wants to co-operate with her for the common good."

"How about negotiations with the Hitlerites in Austria?"
The Chancellor answers: "There are no such negotiations. There could be no negotiations between a state and a group of its subjects. But the Government is willing to talk to any individual or group which recognizes the independence of Austria and wants to co-operate in faithful service for the Fatherland. We welcome them."

Lord Riddell
WALTON HEATH, Eng., Dec. 5 (P)—Lord Riddell, noted British newspaper publisher who passed on here today, built his name and fortune from a London Sunday newspaper, News of the World.

Trained in law, he started his career as a solicitor in 1888 but added journalism as a side line when he acquired an interest in the Western Mail, Cardiff. For a time he carried on both pursuits but publishing became his chief interest when, soon after the turn of the century, he obtained control of the News of the World. He developed the paper along popular lines, and in 1934 this publication claimed a certified net sale of more than 3,350,000 copies.

Meanwhile he had gradually extended his publishing interests, becoming chairman of numerous companies.

By 1909, when he was knighted, he had become one of the most influential personalities in London journalism. After the outbreak of the World War he became the chief publicity link between the press and the Government. In this capacity he represented the British press at the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919 and at all important allied conferences subsequently, including the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments in 1922.

He was made a baronet in 1918 and in 1920 his war services were rewarded by his elevation to the peerage as Baron Riddell of Walton Heath.

He once said: "I work all day because I like it better than anything else." He was a nonsmoker and a teetotaler.

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Latvia Celebrates Sixteenth Year Of Independence

Ulmanis Régime Hailed as Bringing Peace and Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RIGA, Latvia—Children in the Latvian orphanages have had a present from the Government.

To celebrate Latvia's sixteenth birthday recently each orphan has received from the Prime Minister, Dr. Karlis Ulmanis, a big, luscious "yellow bretzel," the Latvian birthday cake.

The sixteenth anniversary of Latvia's hard-won independence was celebrated throughout the land, as well as in those little corners of Latvian soil abroad—the Latvian legations scattered up and down the world.

Are these rejoicings justified? The question has been asked. Here the answer is not doubted. Conditions in Latvia, it is explained, are now very peaceful, and most Latvians are believed to be quite satisfied with the present dictatorial régime set up in May by Dr. Ulmanis. True, Parliament no longer functions, but its very absence has put an end to party bickerings, and through it, it is contended, the country is being saved a great deal of valuable time and money.

So Dr. Ulmanis, the 55-year-old Premier-Dictator, is very popular. Son of a Latvian farmer, this lifelong friend of the Lettish peasants has labored unceasingly to raise their economic and cultural life to a higher level. Already in 1905, he incurred the Tsar's displeasure for his active struggle for Latvian independence.

First prime minister of an independent Latvia, Dr. Ulmanis has taken a leading part in Latvian politics ever since. And as a true son of the soil, he is also the author of most of the laws for the improvement of Latvian agriculture and farming, which have come into force during the last 16 years.

The Austrian Hitlerite refugees in Yugoslavia, the Chancellor stated that the Austrian Government would receive all those back who had been led astray by youthful enthusiasm and who, now repenting, really wished to work for Austria.

He admitted favoring a large army and extolled both the regular army and the auxiliary military organizations as schools of character, useful for young men.

Better Conditions in Azores Promised by Portugal After Minister's Visit to Islands

(Continued from Page 1)

form the great link between them and the world. Hopes are now held out of this being realized in the coming year.

The protracted lack of direct communication with the Central Government at Lisbon has been a great drawback to the archipelago, especially during the last eight years of dictatorship in Portugal, as the claims of the respective representatives of the islands could not be voiced in Parliament. For this reason autonomous government was granted about two years ago to the two chief islands, St. Michael and Terceira, where the cultivation of pineapples for exportation is carried out on a large scale.

Senhor Ramires gave special attention to this pineapple trade which he found was disorganized, and he appointed a technical board to insure proper selection of the fruit to be exported, establish trademarks and instruct planters and agriculturists and aid them to obtain perfect products. Docks are to be repaired, a revision of taxes made and a plea for amnesty in behalf of islanders suffering the penalty of having taken part in the Madeira insurrection two years ago, are to be brought before the attention of the Portuguese Cabinet.

And Cheeses
The Minister of Commerce found that latterly a flourishing business has been set up at St. George Island where excellent cheeses, imitating those of British, American and Dutch make, are manufactured and have obtained a good sale here, costing about a quarter of the price asked for imported goods.

One of the chief problems to which the Minister has to call the attention of his government is the excess of population which greatly exceeds the resources of the Azores. A plan was suggested for establishing

a colony for the islanders in Angola, but this has its difficulties as it is felt that the conditions of emigration to a developed country are very different from those to be met in a region which has still to be formed. Until American emigration restrictions came into force, thousands of the islanders sailed yearly across to the United States. The emigrants' dollars sent to poverty-stricken families left behind, up to and after the war, brought prosperity to the archipelago. A large proportion of the old farms and plantations on the islands were built with United States or Brazilian money.

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President Ends Cotton Curb For 600,000 Farmers in South Growing Two Bales or Less

Boon Is Predicted on Passing of Bankhead Act
Plebiscite—Cements New Deal More Firmly in
Dixie—Roosevelt on Way to Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Dec. 5.—President Roosevelt left the Southland today on the heels of a maneuver which pleases no less than 600,000 cotton farmers and points the way to continuance of crop restriction in the United States for an indefinite period. It was an important gesture toward the national self-sufficiency school and away from the advocates of reviving foreign trade.

At dusk yesterday the President's shabby little touring car stopped unannounced at the equally shabby dormitory of the newspaper men. The Chief Executive came inside, and amid the debris which only can be produced by 12 newspaper men living together for 15 days, revealed a national program for attaining parity prices for the farmer of sweeping significance.

Affects 600,000 Farmers

The initial tangible point revealed by the President is that, if the Bankhead Cotton Act is continued for another year, it will carry an amendment exempting all farmers—600,000 of them—who produce two bales or less a year.

These farmers have votes in the cotton referendum to be conducted on Dec. 14, and the President's

pledge of exemption for them seems to assure an overwhelming victory for the Bankhead Act in the plebiscite. It would also seem to grease the Bankhead Act's way through the next Congress, for Congressmen cannot forget the votes of these 600,000 farmers—although, franchise conditions being what they are in parts of the South, not all of them have votes.

Experts Parity by 1937

But more fundamentally the success the Bankhead Act and previous restrictions have had in relieving the farmer's buying power to its parity with industrial and food prices. He declared that the act has not yet attained full parity but estimated that by 1937 the cotton carry-over would be back to its pre-war average, at which time full parity prices might prevail.

His picture of declining foreign trade, and prosperity restored by restrictions, was toward the right-wing choice propounded by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in "America Must Choose."

The President has stressed the development of cotton substitutes abroad, particularly in Italy and Germany. He emphasizes the growth of nationalism, and the foreign exchange difficulties which prevent European countries from buying American cotton.

Bound to Have Wide Effect

But the Bankhead Act amendment which he proposed has wide domestic implications. If some 600,000 farmers are exempted from all restrictions it means that many tenants who have been crowded from the land, or disproportionately penalized, will be restored to normal producing capacity.

Under the past two years of restriction on cotton production, it has been advantageous for a big landlord to allow the penalties of restriction to fall on his tenants and sharecroppers, reserving the benefits largely for himself.

As a result, scores of thousands of little men have suffered all through the cotton belt, and many of them have been driven on relief. This consequence has hung like a black cloud over the Southland, enormously increasing its social burdens.

Tables Are Turned

Now, on the contrary, it will be highly attractive for a landlord to let his tenants return and crop the land, as long as they produce only two bales of cotton.

It would even be profitable, in some instances, to divide much of a plantation up into crazy-quilt plots each producing the maximum exempt baleage, and thus avoiding all restriction under the Bankhead Act. Abuse of this privilege it was, officially stated, will be avoided by administrative regulations.

President Roosevelt's plan to aid the little fellow in the cotton lands is incidental to the broader plan for crop restriction in the interest of parity. He showed statistically how crop restriction in the past two years has boosted cotton prices by some 150 per cent until they are closer to parity than at any time since far back in the 1920 decade.

Nearer to Parity Price

In 1932, he pointed out, the parity price for cotton—the price enabling the farmer to buy other products at equivalent prices—should have been about 13 cents a pound, when it was actually 5 1/2 cents. Today the parity price would be some 15 1/2 cents, while farmers are getting about 12 1/2 cents.

This approach to parity was largely made possible by reduction of the carryover, which dropped from 13,250,000 bales in 1932 to 11,250,000 in 1933 and 10,500,000 in 1934, all comparing with the pre-war average of 3,250,000 bales.

The President expressed the hope that by Aug. 1, 1935, the carry-over would shrink to 7,500,000 bales, and that in 1937 it would be down

to 4,000,000 bales which is approximately normal. But, unless rigid restriction continues, the President foresees heavy planting, and the swelling of the carryover to depression levels.

Doubtful About Exports

Nor does Mr. Roosevelt envisage much improvement in exports. Evidence brought him from Europe by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, who stood at his elbow as he made the striking announcements yesterday, shows that the development of substitutes, the growth of nationalism, and the stringency of foreign exchange, all place a damper on the possibility of rehabilitated markets abroad.

Moreover, the President lashed out in criticism of those cotton factors, who argue that low cotton prices will stimulate sales in foreign markets. Cheap cotton, he insists, means not only starvation for cotton growers, but scarcely increased exports and no particular stoppage of foreign production.

However, if markets abroad do improve, or if buying power at home increases as he hopes, the carryover would be reduced and the necessity of drastic restrictions modified.

Wheat, Corn and Hogs Also

Nevertheless, in line with Secretary Wallace's statement of the choices, it would seem that President Roosevelt has chosen. He leans toward the side that Dr. Tugwell has favored all along—continued restriction, and away from the group in which stand Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, George N. Peek, director of the Import-Export Bank, and Secretary Wallace himself.

While wheat or corn-hog restrictions will not be identical with the bankhead methods of actual compulsion, the President indicates that restrictions would continue in these crops as well.

Thus ended Mr. Roosevelt's fall sojourn at Warm Springs. His farewell gift of cotton exemption to 600,000 southerners merely tightens the grip he already has on this broad and politically potent area. There is no longer any doubt of the loyal support of the cotton belt, an important factor in Congress which the President will doubtless find useful. No more buoyant ending could have been given to his trip, particularly as a market increase in the price of cotton is expected from his bullish statement.

Boys Will Be Boys

James A. Farley was initiated to the swimming pool Cabinet yesterday and was the target for the hefty water-polo balls wielded with vim by the aquatic experts, from the President down.

"You see those bumps," the President told newspaper men, pointing to protuberances on Mr. Farley's cranium, which nature has ceased to thatch. "Well, those aren't bumps of wisdom."

The Postmaster General ruefully agreed. Henry Morgenthau, Harry Hopkins, Dr. Tugwell, James Roosevelt, are in the strong arm squad. Harold L. Ickes, who has no desire to be a sportsman, kept out of the water—in company with Marvin Macy, the President's secretary, who was almost ducked, clothes and all, because he completely and violently submerged James Roosevelt with a well-slung ball from the pool-side.

Between times, policy-conferences were in order, and are being continued on the train's slow trip north.

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Old-Time Transport Still Leads in Mexico

German Arms Buying Known for Ten Years

(Continued from Page 1)

the treaty. They felt that the Nobel Company was the logical one to bring pressure to bear through the British Government, but other munitions makers abroad advised them that the Nobel Company's relations with Germany companies were too close to accomplish much through them.

Colonel Taylor wrote that he felt it would be a "great mistake" for the du Pont Company to countenance the "winking" abroad of treaty violations.

Nonsense, du Pont Says

Irene du Pont described as "rank nonsense" any implication that foreign agents are unable to handle the treaty violations because they do not have the aid of munitions makers.

To Senator Vandenberg's reply that he was not criticizing the du Pont Company, Mr. du Pont retorted: "Well, I think there's something fishy about the claim that the Nobel company hasn't done its duty in reporting violations to the British Government."

He held that the governments ought to be asked about the violations instead of the munitions makers.

"It was indicated in the correspondence that France was expected from time to time to bring charges of treaty violation. Major Casey, however, took the attitude that war scares in France were chronic."

"I do not think the French would be happy unless they thought they were going to have a war," he told the committee.

Both today's and yesterday's hearings brought out the conviction of committee members, that forces, even more powerful than governments themselves, have had a hand

in determining the outcome of world peace efforts.

Deny Subversive Acts

A charge that arms manufacturers acted jointly on the eve of the 1925 Geneva conference to prevent interference with their trade was entered into the record yesterday.

Chairman of the group was H. F. Beebe, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, who was on the stand when the subject was brought up yesterday. He insisted that the manufacturers were seeking only to prevent the conference from putting heavy restrictions on trade in sporting guns and ammunition.

The manufacturers met in Washington on April 1, 1925, at the invitation of Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, who told them that "It is important that the American representatives at Geneva be fully posted as to the views of American manufacturers of sporting arms and ammunition so that they may be able to safeguard their interests."

Urged Modifications
The manufacturers advocated a list of modifications in the proposed

arms limitations treaty and discussed them with official delegates, whose names they learned before the personnel was officially announced by the State Department.

To repeated insistence from Mr. Beebe and from Irene du Pont, whose company also was represented at the meeting with Mr. Hoover, that they were dealing solely with the question of sporting goods, Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri commented:

"Your very first recommendation was that pistols and revolvers be exempted from consideration. You argued that they were not war materials. And yet everyone knows that pistols are used by cavalrymen, artillerymen, tank men, machine gunners, officers and noncommissioned officers as a very handy war weapon."

Tilson Becomes Involved
Letters indicated that Representative John C. Tilson (R) of Connecticut also promised to assist the manufacturers in getting their views before the conference delegates.

Senator Nye charged that "irrespective of the State Department's wishes to accomplish something

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This year's Kodak gift offerings are especially desirable. Come in and look over the various models. You will find our salesmen helpful in making your selection.
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"Lately arrived from France...sattins of all colors and other sorts of silk stuff."

(From an advertisement in the Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser, January 1, 1784.)

In 1784, Boston merchants vied with one another to announce their latest importations. In the advertising columns of the newspapers of the times, we find such names as Samuel Barrett, Samuel Allyne Otis, Gilbert and Lewis Deblois, Guild & Co. and Stephen Bruce, in whose shops the well-dressed women of the times chose their finery.

This bank, founded in the same year, soon proved its usefulness to these merchants, for they appear as customers on the original bank ledgers.

In 1784, weeks and months elapsed between the dispatch of an order from Boston and the receipt of the goods from abroad. Today, a new style appears in Paris, is flashed across the Atlantic by radio, and Boston scissors and needles fashion it into reality.

The ability of this bank to keep pace with the changing needs of its customers for 150 years is the best proof of its fitness to serve you today.

really worth while at the conference. It was seriously hampered by the Commerce and War Departments at the behest of the American arms industry.

One munitions maker at the close of the Geneva conference referred to the treaty as "not as bad as had been expected." Another letter predicted that a "generation" would pass before the treaty was ratified.

American munitions manufacturers were invited by the Liège gun makers' association to join an anti-treaty conference in Paris just before the 1925 conference, but they did not accept, further evidence showed.

Maine Republicans Urge G.O.P. Changes

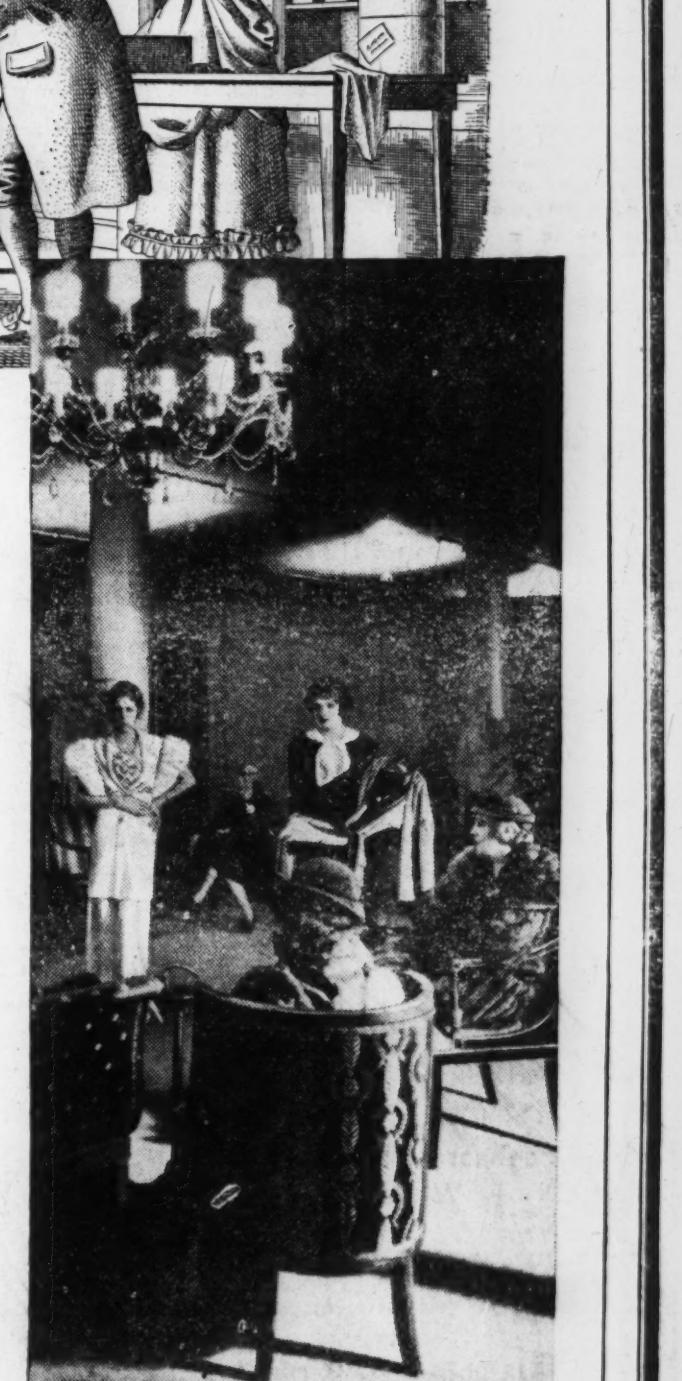
PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 5 (AP)—Senator Borah of Idaho has drawn support from several prominent Maine "young" Republicans in his demand for revolt against existing G. O. P. leadership unless the party is reorganized in anticipation of the 1936 campaign.

Subscribers to the Borah principles believed the proposed new leadership should recognize changes in social and economic conditions. They also strenuously opposed formation of a third party.

Among those supporting Senator Borah were A. Lincoln King of Portland, president of the Cumberland County Republican Club; Charles F. Nelson of Augusta, state chairman of Young Republican Clubs; Lewis O. Barrows of Newport, president of the Hannibal Hamlin Club of Bangor; Clarence Crosby, former state senator, and Donald W. Webber of Auburn, of the Dingley Republican Club of Androscoggin County.

Envoy to Assume Duties

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Dec. 5 (AP)—Count van der Straeten Ponthoz, who was named Belgian Ambassador to the United States, will assume his duties at Washington Jan. 3, it was announced today.



Photograph by RITTAGE. Courtesy FORTUNE

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON
150th Anniversary
1784 * 1934

You are cordially invited to visit the 150th Anniversary Exhibition at our Head Office, 67 Milk Street.
Here, in rooms designed and furnished in the manner of 1784, are portraits, documents, autographs, furniture and silver, identified with men who established the bank and, for the most part, loaned for this exhibition by their present-day descendants.

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Utility Scattered Bank Deposits Reason for Holding Companies? Nye Attacks Natural Gas Rates

Drive to Be Renewed for Stronger Drug and Food Act—Candy Filled With Alcohol Finds Way to Child Purchasers

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The private utility system was in the news today as the capital waited for President Roosevelt's return and more definite indication soon thereafter as to the exact character of the Administration's power program for the coming year.

The Federal Trade Commission, in the fourth chapter of its report to the Senate on its six-year investigation into utility propaganda, outlined the methods whereby utilities had come to exert a powerful influence over public opinion through women's organizations, Chambers of Commerce, banks, insurance companies, radio broadcasting companies and public service commissions. Evidence is offered to prove that this was frequently done secretly so that what was in fact utility propaganda passed currently for impartial opinion.

Simultaneously Senator Gerald P. Nye proposed a congressional investigation into the natural gas industry which he charged with "monopolistic practices" and "flouting of the anti-trust laws."

Further activities of the munitions makers were laid bare before a Senate committee and political circles hummed with friction inside the Republican ranks as progressives sought to oust conservatives from the party high command.

Utility Propaganda: Earlier utility reports of the Federal Trade Commission showed exercise of influence in schools and the press. Today's section entitled "Outside Agencies" presents a comprehensive survey of all publicity and propaganda efforts in other fields ranging from Boy Scouts to state power commissions.

The survey starts with the story of extensive power and gas utility activity in chambers of commerce throughout the country which was followed by general chamber sympathy for the private ownership cause. Next is a chapter entitled "Non-Interest Bearing Deposits" which covers the allegedly prevalent utility practice of maintaining deposits in small country banks.

A. F. Hockenbeamer, president of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, is quoted as having written in a letter to another utilities official a testimonial to this practice, recommending its use elsewhere. According to the report the letter stated that non-interest bearing accounts were maintained in "230 country

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See the Brick Church area's Brick Church Bells!

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value of the work now being done, and the present limitations in the way of doing more work.

One thing that keeps the Administration pretty busy right now is guarding the public against sale of fruits and vegetables that have been sprayed with insecticides and poisons and afterward not properly washed off.

The Administration recommended 1100 criminal prosecutions last year for adulterated and misbranded foods and drugs; at various times it found candy being sold in violation of the law, containing from 5 to 20 per cent alcohol—some of this candy going to children. Sale of such candy is prohibited by an act that was not repealed with the Eighteenth Amendment. Newspapers reported intoxication among school children resulting from the consumption of these candies.

The report shows that the Administration only touches the surface of many problems of modern food adulteration and a vigorous fight in Congress and before the courts is the stronger Food and Drug Act.

Bank Failures and Collapse: What part did America's decentralized banking system have in prolonging the business collapse which reached unprecedented proportions in the United States?

Figures compiled by a new study of the Brookings Institution reveal that losses to stockholders from bank failures from 1921 to date were \$1,500,000,000.

Compare this sum with the fact that no single bank failure occurred in England during the hard times, with practically the same situation in Canada. Theodore Joslin's book, "Hoover Off the Record," published today, indicates the dreadful dead-weight the banking system imposed on efforts to lighten the ship. In 1931 alone the losses reached \$998,700,000.

"Town Hall" Troubles: The Washington version of the "Town Hall" movement is out looking for a meeting place today after being informed that the auditorium of the United States Chamber of Commerce is no longer at its disposal. From which incidence emerges the capital controversy of the day.

The Town Hallers themselves insist that they were denied use of the hall because some of their speakers are considered radicals by the conservatively-minded chamber. It is stated among their leaders that the chamber turned the cold shoulder on them after Silas H. Strawn, a former president of the chamber, had declared that no radicals would be heard in the chamber building as long as he had anything to do with it.

But the chamber version is quite otherwise. It says that it originally agreed to give the Town Hall the use of its auditorium on the understanding that no admission would be charged. According to chamber officials it has never permitted use of its auditorium for profit and couldn't without immediately becoming subject to local taxation and the displeasure of commercial auditoriums in the city.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the wives of several members of the United States Supreme Court are sponsors of the Town Hall. Its list of speakers for the year includes several identified prominently with both conservative and extreme liberal thought. And it is allegedly not operated for profit. However, an admission of \$1 is charged.

Yo-Ho for the CCC: Some 60,000 new men will be enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps in a replacement program in the first 13 days of January. The January enrollment, according to the forecasts of Robert Fechner, director of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, just released, but it is announced simultaneously with it, and the report gives evidence of the

One final figure is somewhat significant. Since the CCC camps began, the number of young men who have received employment, outdoor physical labor and camp life, will exceed 1,000,000, while nearly every community in the country has seen the characteristic barracks. The young men are found to gain an average of several pounds in their six-month enrollment and many city boys are under canvas for the first time.

Tire Makers Appeal Order Of National Labor Board

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5 (AP)—Petitions asking that an order of the National Labor Relations Board for elections in their plants be reviewed and set aside were filed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday by the B. F. Goodrich Company and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Akron.

The board had ordered the elections to be held next Friday to determine whether employees of the two concerns desired representation in negotiations with employers through internal unions of the United Rubber Workers Federal Labor Union. The filing of the petitions, however, automatically stays the board's order.

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Voluntary College Military Law Proposed at Church Conference

Supreme Court's Decision Upholding Compulsory Drill Not to Be Question—Economic Justice for Negro Sought—Church Unity Emphasized

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 5.—The question of compulsory military training in civil institutions of learning has assumed the dimensions of a major issue in the deliberations of the biennial meeting of the Federal Council of Churches now in session here. Debate on this question has been precipitated as a result of the recent Supreme Court decision upholding the right of the University of California and other land-grant colleges in suspending students who for reasons of conscience refused to enroll in the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary of the council, told the assembled delegates that the council would take no action that could possibly be construed as reflecting upon the integrity and authoritativeness of the Supreme Court ruling.

Change in Law Needed: "The churches," Dr. Cavert said, "are disappointed with the ruling handed down by the Supreme Court. We had hoped that the decision would point in the other direction. It is now the duty of the churches to work for a change in the laws upon which the court's decision was based."

"During the past 24 hours I have received telegrams from many parts of the country urging the council to restate its determination to go on in its efforts to place military training upon a strictly voluntary basis. This we will do."

A resolution on the R. O. T. C. question is now in the hands of the business committee headed by Bishop John M. Moore of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Justice for the Negro: A stirring appeal for economic justice to the Negro was made in the panel discussion on "The Responsibility of the Church in the Economic Crisis." The speaker was the Rev. Dr. M. A. Talley, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church of Indianapolis.

"There are certain racial factors involved in this economic crisis which are affecting seriously the life of the Negro people in this country. No group of American citizens is receiving such a raw deal in our economic life as the American Negro," Dr. Talley said.

He stated that the average Negro in the United States is kept in a demoralizing state of fear and worry over the uncertainties in his economic status. "Let's have a new deal for the American Negro, not a raw deal," said Dr. Talley.

Shared in Discussions: Other churchmen participating in the panel on economic problems included Charles P. Taft 2d, Cincinnati, Ohio; Prof. Arthur E. Holt, chairman of the Congressional Commission on Social Action; the Rev. Charles L. Seasholes, chairman of the Northern Baptist Committee on Social Action; the Rev. C. Rankin Barnes, secretary, Protestant Episcopal Church.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. All times are local.

New England
Massachusetts
Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30 p. m., WJAZ, 920kc.
Boston—Sundays, beginning Dec. 9, 8:15 p. m., WJAZ, 920kc-49.7m (short wave only).

Maine
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCBZ, 140kc.

Eastern States
District of Columbia
Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1210kc.

Florida
Jacksonville—Thursdays, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.
Miami—Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 580kc.

Maryland
Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTRB, 1420kc.
Hagerstown—Saturdays, Dec. 15, 29, 9 a. m., WJEE, 1210kc.

New Jersey
Newark—Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York
Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WBBR, 1310kc.
New York City—Tuesdays, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Recheater—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WHAM, 1310kc.
Syracuse—Fridays, 11:45 a. m., WPBL, 1300kc.

Troy—Second Mondays, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.
Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WJRX, 1200kc.

White Plains—Mondays, Dec. 10 and 17, 2:15 p. m., WPAS, 1210kc.
Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina
Greensboro—Sundays, Dec. 9, 18, 2 p. m., WJRG, 1440kc.

Pennsylvania
Allentown—Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.
Philadelphia—Thursdays, 5:15 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc.

Pittsburgh—Thursdays to Jan. 17, 1935, 8:45 p. m., WWSW, 1500kc.
Shamokin—Sundays, 9 a. m., WKOK, 1210kc.

South Carolina
Greenville—Fridays, 10:45 a. m., WJBC, 1200kc.

Virginia
Norfolk—Third Sundays, 2:00 p. m., WOH, 1310kc.

West Virginia
Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

work to conquer them which should not be used by all.

"Our solution of the rural problem, our ability to meet the great tasks placed upon the churches in crisis centers, our fight against crime, the drink evil, graft, vile movies, filthy literature, race hatred, lynching, all these and scores more like them will be better met by a co-operative and unified approach."

W. W. V.K.

Bootleggers' Hold Irks Government

(Continued from Page 1)

one year ago. He called for stiffer law enforcement.

Government officials estimated the people have drunk 42,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits and 35,000,000 barrels of beer.

The government, which levies a \$2 excise tax on each gallon of domestic liquor, has fallen some \$120,000,000 short of collecting what it expected. Besides the excise tax, imported liquors are assessed \$5 a gallon. Beer is taxed \$5 a barrel.

Up to Nov. 1, \$368,572,224 rolled into Treasury money bins, of which \$35,107,019 represented imports.

Lower Prices Forecast: A promise of better and cheaper liquor in 1935 came from Joseph H. Choate Jr., alcohol control administrator. He said:

"There will be a substantial improvement in the liquor situation in 1935. After the holiday flurry manufacturers will be able to put out greater quantities of straight aged whisky each month. That will drive prices down and improve quality of blends."

A year which has seen night life flower from Manhattan to San Francisco, also has witnessed continuing differences of opinion about the liquor problem. While repealists say the nation took the correct step a year ago, such prohibition leaders as the Rev. Dr. F. Scott McBride say repeal failed to "remedy a single liquor evil."

Much Counterfeit Liquor: Alcohol control officers said today they believe fewer persons now buy directly from bootleggers than in the early days of the wet year but

that the problem of counterfeit liquor in stores and dispensaries still is serious.

The year has seen production of legal liquor, which is estimated at 100,000,000 gallons, outrun consumption by a wide margin.

Ammon McClellan, director of the rectifiers code authority, suggested tax reduction today as a means to fight "the increased competition" of racketeers.

Public ignorance of details of the liquor business has resulted in the preparation of what officials call rackets. This week Mr. Choate accused some sellers of warehouse receipts covering bonded rye and bourbon whisky with bilking the public. He said the vendors of the securities charged "exorbitant prices."

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that the problem of counterfeit liquor in stores and dispensaries still is serious.

The year has seen production of legal liquor, which is estimated at 100,000,000 gallons, outrun consumption by a wide margin.

Ammon McClellan, director of the rectifiers code authority, suggested tax reduction today as a means to fight "the increased competition" of racketeers.

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We Really Needed a Seamstress

OF COURSE, there had always been seamstresses at home, when I was a little girl and everything had to be let down twice a year. But in Italy it was different. In a foreign country, you soon find yourself doing perfectly unaccountable things. Mysteriously it becomes natural to choose an impossible hour, like noon, for cheese-cakes and sandwiches—and they don't spoil your appetite for spaghetti at one o'clock, either. You even acquire a kind of family-smile which absolutely discourages beggars and runners and the men who stand around the Piazza with antique cameos in the first drawer, Roman mosaic in the second, and busts of Mussolini in the third.

So in the spring, in Florence—about the time when the varnished top-hats of the carriage-drivers give way to straw—I began to feel an uneasy urge. It was the urge to find a seamstress. All the Italian ladies had them, resident. They were females of indistinguishable age, with pinched brows and pious ejaculations. They sewed and sewed, for weeks on end, without effecting any particular improvement in either the interior decorations of the Florentine houses or the wardrobes of the Florentine ladies. Still they were getting ready for the Season. It was right and proper and I felt like an orphan.

So I found the Signora. She was recommended to me, of course, as an excellent needlewoman, but also as an Example. She and her husband, it seemed, had raised themselves and five children from the most abject poverty to their present state of importance which included two shops and an automobile. And by what means had they done this? Solely by the persistence of their labor! It was an impressive thing—and your Italian is always generous in applauding a virtue, however little he may care to imitate it. When we walked into the Signora's tasteful shop, bowed at by the Signora, who kept his leather-work in the next shop, we wondered that the Government itself had not made some gesture of recognition toward so splendid an Example.

And yet, after a little, I had to leave the Signora. It was not that she was overbearing, or that her unremitting labor had warped her character. No, she was pleasant, understanding, and never so unnaturally zealous as to have a dress ready on the day she had said. She had nice ideas, and her embroidery was charming. But, the fact is, she was idealistic. She never quite believed the incongruities in one's measurement. She always made the sleeves too tight.

I MIGHT HAVE taken warning when the Signora, next, was recommended to me as a highly Moral Character. It appeared that not only she but her three sisters, who were also seamstresses, were respectable old maids. Since they were all dowdier and plain as sticks, it seemed to me perfectly natural that they should be unmarried, and I made no objection to their notorious integrity being thrown in with their sewing.

But, at last, such was the impeccability of her intentions, that I had to flee from the Signora. Literally flee, leaving no address. I could no more stand up against her righteous convictions than the Empress could against St. Catharine. She was always calling me up to say that she had such a lovely—such a delicious, such an elegant—piece of green velvet. She always *knew* I wanted it made into an evening gown. She knew entirely too much. Sometimes she would call on me with a box of old lace, knowing I would soon be married and wanting a wedding-veil. Or, if not soon, ultimately, she would argue. Mere doubt was helpless against such conviction; I had to put

her off partly with scoffing and partly with stupidity. Praise be, I could always retire into a temporary complete ignorance of Italian.

But, in the end, I fell. It was a most beguiling pink-checked silk. All the time I protested that I didn't want it and couldn't afford it, and that it wasn't at all what I needed for a summer in the city. I wanted it, and so I let her make it up. But, seeing the glitter in her righteous eye, I knew that there must be an end between us.

AND YET, WITH summer at the door, I really needed a seamstress. Someone with no overwhelming character, so to say, whose force was more artistic than it was moral. I came upon the Signora Laura. That was all I ever knew of her name—somehow it brought to mind Petrarch and the great days. The Signora Laura was mysterious and wholly unaccountable. Her hair was a glorious golden, such as never sprang from any Italian scalp. Her well-preserved figure was usually cased in black satin with flesh-colored insets. Altogether she gave one the impression that, if she had not been on the stage, she would like to have been. It was rather consoling to me after the moral atmosphere.

It was even consoling, in a way, that she was not dependable. One left a note for her, suggesting an appointment, at the hairdresser's. In time she found it, and either came; or, if it was too late, she left an elaborate apology. There was no other means of communicating with her. It was amusing, but in the end it was fatal—after trying for four weeks, I had to give up. The Signora Laura never sewed for me, and to this day I sometimes wonder regretfully what she might have done with my brown velvet dress.

BUT IT WAS about this time that I found Hebe, and peace. To her face she was always called Signora Ebe, but in our hearts she was simply Hebe, the comely one. Her needlework was superb; her mending all but supernatural. She would darn a torn blouse so invisibly that, instead of a shame, it was a secret pride. There simply were not babies enough among my acquaintances to require all her enchanting bonnets. Yes, Hebe was a refuge to the harried spirit. When we warned her to make our grandmother's slip big enough, she rose majestically and said: "Signora, I will make it to my own measurements." And it lapped almost twice around our grandmother.

E. W.

The Keeper of the Bell
(Bay of Fundy Shore)

ALL in the mistiness of night,
He climbs the high hill from the shore,
And swings his lantern, red and bright,
Along the path just by the door;

He leaves the water, far below,
And with a steady, thumping sound,
His rubber boots walk soft and slow
Among the grasses on the ground;

His long coat kicks about his heels
As he glides wetly in the fog,
While close behind him darkly steals
The keeper's old and faithful dog;

Then down upon the rocky shore,
And seeing deep as in a well,
I hear above the ocean's roar,
A ringing—like a church's bell!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS.

In the Red Hills of Pennsylvania

WHEN anyone refers to our "Dutch" up country the first image that rises before my inward eye is one of red hills. High ploughland rolls away from a climbing road sparsely lined with cedars, ploughland as warm a red as the freshly worn road I am following. As the ridge is topped, another ridge, red like this one I am passing over, shoulders up across a valley, and above and beyond the farther hill low mountains lay their dim blue across the horizon.

So it is in Bucks and Montgomery and Berks; so it is in Lebanon and Dauphin and York; so it is in—many "Dutch" places elsewhere. The redness of the soil is now because of triassic sandstone, and now because of Chalky shale, and now because of iron in the limestone. The blue of the mountains in the offing is only the blue of distance, but for all that a solid background to the little world we look upon. Always they lie there, the Blue Mountains, the line, in many places, between the "Dutch" and other folks who have not such a predilection for good land.

We have, of course, gone over the Blue Ridge, and over the Alleghenies, and over the Plains. We have left our impress on Ohio and Indiana and Illinois, on Iowa and Kansas and California. There are Swiss barns from the Atlantic to the Pacific; but it is the red hills of southeastern Pennsylvania that is our home country, the center of our culture. It is said we could smell limestone from the tidewater where we landed on our coming to America, and it is certain we found our way to rich land as if by instinct. We had no overmastering love for red hills as such perhaps, but we found our way to them because, so often, they unfolded the limestone valleys of our choice.

Red is the color we did love and do love, even better than yellow or white. Red we love wherever it may be, in soil, in burnt brick and tiling, in the paint we put on our barns, in the flowers that make gay our doorways in summer and our windows in winter, in the many fashions of our household art. We maddened or red-stippled our rude furniture in pine, light-stands, tables and cupboards. We put red into our woven coverlets and patchwork quilts, into our rag carpets and hooked rugs, into our samplers and door towels, on our painted tin and enameled glass, into our pottery, into our illuminated writings.

Nature, too, indulges us in red, not only in our soil, but in the redtop of our fields, in the autumnal red of our maples and oaks, and in a half dozen berries and shrubs, dogwood, viburnums and black alder prominent among them. These vivid reds of berries, so much rarer than the duller reds of soil and grass and autumn leaves, of barn paint and bricks and roofs of tile, give sharpness to the sense of redness one gets from our landscape as it appears from autumn to spring. There are places where snow lies long in our undermountain country, but even here there are more winter days when the ploughed lands are bare and red than when they are white with snow.

It so happens that my familiarity with our tier of counties from Franklin to Monroe is



AN ETRUSCAN PORTRAIT: From the Necropolis of Tarquinii

THIS wall painting of an Etruscan lady was brought to light during excavations in the necropolis of the ancient Etruscan city of Tarquinii in the Roman Maremma, not many miles from the coast town of Civitavecchia.

Tarquinii was, like "lordly" Volterra, and Cortona, with its "diadem of towers," one of the twelve Etruscan capitals; but was forced to surrender after the Samnite war and to receive a Roman colony which continued to flourish there during the Imperial epoch. Its last remains were destroyed about 1307, and in the early Middle Ages there sprang up near it the town of Corneto Tarquinia which perpetuates in its name the memory of the older city.

The ancient necropolis, discovered in 1823, and in which excavations have been carried on during many of the intervening years, notably between 1881 and 1897, has yielded many interesting objects such as gold ornaments, vases and domestic implements; while in the rock-hewn subterranean chambers many remarkable wall paintings have been revealed. This beautiful head of a woman was discovered in the so-called grotto of the Orco or Oge, also called the Grotto of Polyphemus; and, while showing on the one hand a close relation with Hellenic art, it also bears a striking likeness to some of the pictorial forms of the Italian Renaissance.

LA PURIFICACION DEL PRESENTE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

NO ES verdad, que casi todo el mundo en un momento u otro de su vida se ha encontrado en situaciones, cuando sentía que vivía literalmente de una hora para otra, incapaz de adivinar el resultado de los acontecimientos y dudosos con respecto a lo que la hora siguiente le iba a traer? En temporadas tales los hombres tienen que admitir, por muy materialistas que sean, que hay un poder por encima de las circunstancias humanas, que debe gobernar la situación, y que todo lo que pueden hacer es esperar la consumación de la operación de tal poder. Comprenden que las maquinaciones y los planes humanos no pueden hacer más para ellos. En efecto, son tan ignorantes con respecto al porvenir, que en su aturdimiento no saben siquiera lo que deben temer de él. Ese es el momento, cuando personas tales se aproximan al reconocimiento de Dios y Su poder, aunque acaso ellos mismos no lo consideren de esta manera.

Un hombre que estudie la Ciencia Cristiana, aprenderá a mirar a estas experiencias humanas tan desconcertantes por ventanas mentales más claras. Llega a comprender que en vez de desconocer qué es lo que debe temer, no necesita temer a nada, puesto que en el verdadero universo espiritual no hay nada que temer. Luego, poco a poco, tal vez por el lento revelador de experiencias pasadas, empieza a entender que los temores fantásticos y aterradores, que la mente mortal conjura, raras veces llegan a pasar.

Aunque hagamos planes adelantados para el porvenir, días y años antes, nadie discutirá el hecho de que no podemos vivir más que un momento a la vez. Por eso, el gran objeto en la vida de un Científico Cristiano es la purificación de cada momento, a medida que llegue a ser suyo—haciendo de cada momento un testigo de la Verdad, de Dios.

Un carpintero que está metiendo clavos en las maderas de una casa en construcción, no se apoca a causa de los miles de clavos que aun han de usarse en el edificio. Más bien cuida de que el clavo debajo de su martillo entre derecha y justamente. Hace muchos años que hubo cierto hombre en Nazaret que aplicó esta práctica en su experiencia diaria. Paso por paso, momento por momento, Jesús mantuvo sus días puros con pensamientos sanadores e iluminadores.

El método que usó en este proceso purificador se explica completa y explícitamente en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy. Nadie que lea este libro conscientemente y con una mente receptiva, puede dejar de vislumbrar su verdad. Nadie que lo estudie sería y pensativamente e obedezca sus enseñanzas puede dejar de demostrar por lo menos algunas de "las señales que... acompañaban" la palabra en días de antaño.

La carrera de Mary Baker Eddy demuestra gran progreso en lo que pertenece a la vida espiritual. Y sin embargo, también ella tenía que aprender lo que es esperar tranquilamente,—no con aquella espera que significa ociosidad mental, sino con una espera que implica paciencia humilde, llena de oraciones, que mira hacia el Padre por dirección. A cada instante se adhiere a la Verdad de que Dios es todo en todo. En sus años más avanzados, y proviniendo de su propia rica experiencia, escribió un breve mensaje titulado UTILIZAD VUESTRO TIEMPO, el cual se encuentra ahora en la página 230 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELÁNEOS).

"El éxito en la vida", dice ella, "depende del esfuerzo persistente de hacer buen uso de nuestros momentos más bien que de cualquier otra cosa." Continúa: "Tres maneras de perder tiempo, una de las cuales es despreciable, son: traer y llevar chismes y cuentos maliciosos, hacer visitas prolongadas, y mero movimiento cuando se esté trabajando, no pensando en nada o haciendo planes para alguna diversión,—viajes del cuerpo más bien que de la mente. El correr de un lado para otro con vivacidad, no prueba que se esté llevando a cabo gran cosa." Hablando de individuos que han tenido éxito, dijo una vez: "Ellos no pierden su tiempo

HAVE not most persons at some time found themselves in a tense human situation when they felt that they were literally living from hour to hour, unable to speculate as to the outcome of events and uncertain even of what the next hour would bring forth? At such times, regardless of how materially minded they may be, they are forced to admit that there is a power greater than human circumstances, which must govern the situation, and that all they can do is to wait for the realization of the operation of that power. They realize that human scheming and planning can do no more. In fact, they are so in the dark as to the future, that in their bewilderment they do not even know what to fear concerning it. It is then that such persons come close to an acknowledgment of God and His power, though perhaps they do not so regard it.

One who is a student of Christian Science learns to view these baffling human experiences through cleaner mental windows. He discovers that instead of not knowing what to fear, he need fear nothing, since in the true, spiritual universe there is nothing to fear. Then, little by little, perhaps through the revealing lens of past experiences, he begins to realize that the terrifying phantom fears which mortal mind conjures up rarely come to pass.

Although we may plan days and years ahead, still no one will dispute the fact that we actually live but one moment at a time. Therefore, the great object in a Christian Scientist's life is to purify each moment as it becomes his—to make each moment a witness of Truth, God.

A carpenter hammering nails into the boards of a house is not concerned about the thousands of nails yet to go into the building. He is watching that the one nail under his hammer goes in straight and true. Once, many years ago, there was a certain man of Nazareth who made this practice hold good in his daily human experience. Step by step, one moment at a time, Jesus kept his days pure with illuminating, healing thinking.

The method which he used in this purifying process is fully and definitely explained in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and

Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. No one who conscientiously reads the book with an open mind can fail to glimpse its truth. No one who studies it faithfully and thoroughly and obeys its teachings can fail to demonstrate at least some of the "signs following."

Mrs. Eddy's career testified to vast accomplishment along spiritual lines. Yet she also learned what it meant to be quiet and wait—not that waiting which bespeaks mental thimble-twirling, but such waiting as indicates prayerful patience for the revealing of the Father's directions. Moment by moment she clung to the truth of God's allness. In her later years, out of her own rich experience, she wrote the brief message entitled, "Improve Your Time," found on page 230 of "Miscellaneous Writings."

"Success in life," she begins, "depends upon persistent effort, upon the improvement of moments more than upon any other one thing." She continues, "Three ways of wasting time, one of which is contemptible, are gossiping mischief, making lingering calls, and mere motion when at work, thinking of nothing or planning for some amusement,—travel of limb more than mind. Rushing around smartly is no proof of accomplishing much." In speaking of successful individuals she says, "They spend no time in sheer idleness, in talking when they have nothing to say, in building air-castles or floating off on the wings of sense."

We purify our lives in the proportion that we purify the minutes which go into the making of them. How do we know when a moment is purified? When it is filled with useful, harmonious activity. That moment has been purified in which we have caught back some evil in thought and prevented the utterance of a biting remark or some acknowledgment of error. A moment has been purified in which we have lent our hand and heart to some touch of kindness for another. A moment has been purified in which we have paused to thank God reverently for His constant, tender goodness.

If situations arise in which even one step ahead is indistinct, we can only do what we honestly feel to be the loving, just, timely thing to do under the circumstances—and trust God with the rest. More than this the Father does not require of us. But if we find that our judgment has been wrong, let us not be discouraged, for if we have been honest, God will show us our mistake and the way to correct it.

If we are consecrated in our efforts to fill each moment with right thinking and acting, then supply will come as we need it; loving companionship will be brought into our lives; health will be the rule and not the exception; intelligence and clear discernment will be manifested more and more in our decisions. All this for those who seek God moment by moment! Let us purify the present!

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

A Diplomatic Secret

DANISH spring was heralded by the return of the storks whom everybody loved. Farmers placed on their roofs wooden disks to serve as a floor on which the birds could build their nests, made of supple little twigs. Storks, swans, hooded crows (a pretty species of crow, black only in part and adorned with a very becoming grey mantle), seagulls, were the chief birds in which to be interested. The latter had a remarkable sense of dignity; they never begged unless the sea was frozen and they could not work for their sustenance.

Like the swans, the storks took much trouble in educating their young. Awaiting the end of a storm at Aarhus, we watched on a summer day the behaviour of a family of them established on a roof in the courtyard of our inn. The family consisted of father, mother and not less than four children. Before starting on their chase for the daily frog, the parents looked at their young, and we might almost say that we heard them recommending their progeny to keep quiet, wait patiently, and not attempt to leave the nest. The older birds went, but they were no sooner out of sight than the children looked round, drew one leg, then the other out of the nest, and, unable yet to fly, tried to walk on the sharp ridge of the roof; one slipped, nearly fell into the courtyard, but recovered his equilibrium just in time. This gave a scare to all; they hurriedly returned to the nest, and when, by loud clapping of their beaks, the parents announced their return, they found their young where they should be, and having assumed a most innocent air. We never told them what we had seen.—From "What Me Befell," by J. J. Jusserand. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women's Activities

A Wednesday and Friday Page

Afar the Club Candle Doth Shed Its Beams

Fashions—Foods

A Wednesday and Friday Page

Graphic Art in Club Publicity

Use of Window Displays, Posters—Even Shopping Bags

Handling Publicity for Clubs—10

By Blanche Arter Buhlig

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CLUB programs cannot provide sufficient time for chairmen to tell club members all they should know about club activities. Neither can the newspapers print accounts of all the club activities which non-members should hear about. Other means must be devised if publicity and other chairmen are to convey information to club members and to non-members.

People acquire approximately 90 per cent of their impressions and information through the eye, and only 10 per cent in other ways. Organizations should not overlook the effective appeal present in graphic visual devices such as posters, graphs, bulletin boards, crossroad signs, window displays, exhibits, and such simple things as announcements printed on the merchants' paper bags and wrapping paper, which frequently cost the organization merely the price of the print job.

Through graphic publicity the casual observer and the well-informed may be reached; their interest aroused or intensified. In written composition certain elementary principles—unity, coherence and emphasis—are essential. In graphic composition, whether they be simple posters or extensive exhibits, certain fundamental principles are equally essential—harmony, proportion, balance, rhythm and emphasis.

Good Taste—Beginners in graphic publicity will have no difficulty in mastering these essentials. People unconsciously respond to the observance of them, and react unfavorably to their non-observance.

Posters and graphs can be used to announce club functions, to depict club objectives, to report committee progress, and to arouse interest in and support for activities. They can be displayed in club quarters, schools, churches, libraries, store windows and other public places. Inexpensive materials and simple methods can produce them. A few simple points will aid the beginner to create effective posters and other graphic publicity.

Confine each poster, graph and unit in window display or other ex-

hibit to one idea. Do not confuse the observer by attempting to depict many ideas in one device. Simplicity and directness make for clarity in your message.

For poster work select cardboard which will not curl or bend easily. If cardboard cannot be obtained, a color suitable for backgrounds, mount colored paper on plain stiff cardboard. An important law in art, to be observed in graphic publicity is: Backgrounds should be less conspicuous than the objects which are to be seen against them.

The size of posters should be determined by their use and the available display space. Smaller ones would be used for display in club quarters and merchants' windows, rather than in vacant store windows.

Observe good proportions. "The Golden Oblong" of the ancient Greeks, found in the Parthenon, is a standard for good proportion. It measures approximately two units on the short side and three on the long side, such as 10x15, 12x16 and 30x40 inches.

Colors Important

Colors play an important part in poster making and offer fascinating study as color contrasts, balances, harmony, rhythm, proportion, and emphasis are learned. The beginner who keeps the background inconspicuous, who uses brilliant color for the figures and objects which depict the main idea, and who uses less intense colors for the less important figures will be observing fundamental principles in the use of color.

Figures in color and in light and dark contrasts for graphic depiction can be found in magazines and advertisements. Portions suitable for poster use can be cut out and experimented with, without passing, to determine the most effective arrangement for the poster. School art departments frequently co-operate with parent-teacher associations and community organizations to produce effective posters.

Use lettering sparingly in graphic publicity. Well-spaced plain lettering, capitals and small letters, distinct from the background, placed horizontally, is preferred for quick, easy reading. Gilded letters can be obtained at stationers' stores.

Simple decoration may add to the attractiveness of a poster. Ornate and bizarre decorations call attention to themselves and detract from the message of the poster.

Graphs and charts are used to give greater detail than posters and should be displayed where people can scrutinize and study them. A charted curve on graph paper may be used to convey definite information such as an analysis of school costs showing cost of building maintenance, of administration, and of actual instruction. Each of these separate curves would be shown in a different color such as black, red, and orange. The meaning of the graph should be given in a caption and an explanation of the curves given in a "key" in a corner or at the bottom of the graph.

Window displays and exhibits reach people who read little and who seldom attend lectures. They can contrast community conditions as they are with the more desirable conditions for which community civic and welfare organizations are working. They offer material for news stories which extend the influence of the displays. Lectures in the vacant store back of a window display, in some department of the store, or in connection with an exhibit will find an audience.

Each unit of an exhibit or

English Daytime Fashions

Special from Monitor Bureau

DAYTIME frocks this season border on the austere. London favors little trimming and practically no color contrast, self-



Top Left—Sunny Pleated Effects. Lower Left—Russian Tunic in Black Wool Run With Metal Thread and Bright Green Belt. Right—Dress in Raisin Velour With Dull Satin to Tone. Bottom—Blue Woolen Coat Dress With Pale Amethyst Glass Buttons.

Drawn by Corbett, London, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

window display should emphasize one important idea and subordinate the less important features. This important idea should become the center of interest to which all lines of figures and pattern in the unit lead the eye of the observer. A person in charge of each unit, or booth, to explain the exhibit will increase the value of the exhibit immeasurably by answering questions and by occasionally focusing attention upon different features of the booth.

Small exhibits, for inspection of small groups, can be arranged in a cardboard box. Cut down two corners of the box, allowing one side to fall down and reveal the contents. Crepe paper, tiny dolls, figures, and objects of various sorts can be made to tell your story, can be pasted or wired to the bottom.

Posters, graphs, window displays, and exhibits leave definite images and impressions in the minds of those who see them. They should be used with increasing frequency to inform the public, to arouse favorable public opinion, and to induce public action favorable to community welfare.

(This series is running on Wednesdays)

tone frocks being in the majority. Dull satin is used with thin velvet cloth in the same tone and wool fabric may be trimmed with velvet of the same shade. Color contrasts, of course, are not entirely taboo, and a green dress may have a velvet tie in flame color crushed velvet. But, on the whole, there are few light touches for even collars and blouses are in self-color.

In the evening the fashion is reversed and there are elaborate color effects and dull and bright fabrics are used together on the same gown. Sleeves are interesting—in all wool dresses they are plain, but a novel note is seen in woolen frocks with silk sleeves. In some, the entire sleeve is of silk while others have pieces of silk let in on the outside of the arm and carried up over the shoulder. This fashion will be popular in winter for it is delightfully easy to slip a thick top coat over it. A rain-color wool dress has all silk sleeves to match and a bow tie. A black frock has silk sleeves ending in a puff at the elbow and cloth cuffs.

Velvet plays an important part in the winter wardrobe and is especially valuable as trimming for giving delightful tone effects. A model suit in blue wool material has revers, cuffs, and buttons in velvet; the revers stand out wide over the chest and are clasped at the throat and waist with link buttons.

The French woollens woven with metallic thread in both cloth and jersey form yet another style for day wear. Rodier's "perle" is a typical example. Another idea in this is metallic luster-cloth embroidered with sequins. A jumper-blouse may have motifs, like sprigs of flowers, embroidered in tiny sequins

at regular intervals, or a day frock with a square neck opening may be outlined with sequins. This reminds me of a model at one of the dress shows which had a square-necked bib and straight collar that fastened at the back of the neck and could be worn on the dress or not, as one pleased.

A new style of sunray pleating, shown in the top left-hand sketch, is effective. Ending in a point, this pleating vanishes to nothing at the end of the ray and can be carried out in the thinnest woven fabric or silk, such as peau de peche, a new silk with a slightly-rough surface without being a crinkled fabric. The Russian coat, with broad waistband, is a style suitable for young people. The one illustrated has a metal thread running through the woolen material of which it is made. The bright green waistband is fastened with silver metal hooks. The sketch at the foot of the page is a typical coat-frock with revers that tend to be outstanding. The bodice is fastened with link buttons in transparent glass.

Gifts That Meet Many Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Among the gifts received by one woman at a recent holiday season was one which, though of no great intrinsic value, was yet especially welcome as supplying, in charming fashion, many little needs.

The large, daintily wrapped package, when opened, revealed a round, gayly patterned pasteboard hat-box tied with ribbons. Within, in a foam of white tissue paper, were a dozen or more small parcels. The packages, opened one by one, revealed numbers of useful and dainty little toilet articles: a couple of pieces of soap in pretty wrappers; a bottle of perfume; a box of face powder; a pretty wash-cloth; a card of washing elastic; a packet of non-rusting safety pins, and other like things; all trifles in themselves but forming an original and delightful gift.

Many people who cannot buy expensive gifts or make pieces of handwork, and who are puzzled to know "what to give" on different occasions, might find in such a gift an idea which could be adapted to meet many needs.

For a friend whose work involves much writing or note-making a box might be planned with small articles in some favorite color—two or three pencils, a stick of sealing wax, a box of elastic bands, paper clips, a tube of library paste, some small note blocks, or homemade note-books of folded paper. All these things are purchasable for a few cents each, and could easily be harmonized into one color scheme with the aid of a little tinted paper and paste.

For a child, a collection might be made of ends of colored ribbons, silk and muslin, for doll-dressing; a packet of Christmas-card pictures, crayons. Children's messages having been previously cut away; a little box filled with beads; and small articles and toys, pencils or boxes of chalks, such as are sold in any bazaar or five-and-ten-cent store.

Ingenuity and loving thought can devise innumerable collections adapted to boys or girls, travelers or homemakers, and such gifts prove indeed the old truism that "many a mickle makes a muckle," since the many trifling articles, carefully thought of and tastefully selected, afford a disproportionate amount of pleasure, and produce, at very modest cost, a welcome and unusual gift.

Mr. Victor Stiebel, a London designer of women's clothes, is the most talked-about "event" in New York's fashion world at the moment. Born in South Africa and educated at Cambridge, England, he is paying his first visit to the United States, which he reports himself as liking, women and all. Indeed he thinks New York women are extremely chic, only a little given to copying the costumes of those whom they admire instead of seeking individuality. Mr. Stiebel had individuality to offer them. He is fearless and does strange things in a well-bred manner. But his designs do demand slim hips!

Towels, 'Hankies'—and a Box of Crayons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY home keeper intent upon color and beauty in her rooms, has tinted and dyed fabrics with the preparations to be found in the stores. A new process for coloring which can be fashioned in many different forms for the decoration of the home and for personal accessories such as handkerchiefs and scarfs is called crayonex. The only tools that are needed for it are those contained in a box of crayons.

A child's handkerchief is always enhanced for use by a figure of some kind on it. Trace the outline of a tiny duck or rabbit in each corner. Then, crayon it with a yellow or brown crayon. When this is done, lay the handkerchief, color up, on the ironing board; place a piece of paper over it and press it. The warmth of the iron will set the colors permanently. Flowers, initials and monograms may all be done in the same way.

Best of all, are original designs, but lacking the time or particular skill in making them, one has only to keep on the watch to find suitable ones in many places. A single figure, on the cover of a magazine can be repeated in order along the edge of a table runner or a bureau scarf. Unique designs of exact proportions may be made by folding a piece of paper to and fro and creasing it into squares and triangles and copying these. A lovely bright design for curtains would be a succession of maple leaves or one of fruit, both of which patterns may be found in the advertising columns of magazines.

A delightful effect can be produced in the following way with crayonex. Choose a combination of colors—red, purple and green; yellow and green; blue, pink and green,

or any hues desired, and shave these crayons into tiny particles, at the same time mixing them in a bowl. When there are enough to cover the whole or a portion of the fabric one desires to color, spread the particles thinly over this surface and iron them in. This will color the cloth with a lovely mottled effect.

Crayonex can be put to use on any fabric needed for the home. Counterpanes for children's beds are especially effective with all sorts of designs, which may be traced on unbleached muslin from their picture books and colored in exact reproduction. Three-cornered scarves for middie blouses or for adult use may be adorned with all the lovely crayon hues, as bright or as subdued as is wished.

In toning down a color, a little

black should be rubbed on the original one. A touch of positive black here and there among the colors will also make a pleasant and striking contrast.

Slip covers, curtains, table cloths and napkins can all be marked or decorated in this way. The materials may be almost anything at hand. Pongee, muslin, cheesecloth, burlap, unbleached muslin and finer fabrics will take the colors equally well.

Crayonex can also be made an interesting pastime for children in making things for their doll houses and themselves. Boys as well as girls will soon be on the hunt for pictures and tracteries which will be appropriate for transference to cloth, and the work develops into attempting to draw things themselves.

HEINZ

To thine own self be true,
and it must follow, as the night the day,
thou canst not then be false to any man."
... So, if a manufacturer makes his products
such that he can honestly and unhesitatingly
stake his reputation in their quality, then
the public will buy his products.

Howard Heinz

HEINZ

TAKE CARE— in buying beans!

If you want the kind that in childhood days won your undying devotion, then ask for Heinz Oven-Baked Beans, Boston Style. They're prepared in good faith with the best bean-baking tradition: Baked through and through in dry ovens; drenched in sweet molasses sauce; embellished with savory pork. Look for this yellow-labeled tin. The price, you will find, is moderate.

HEINZ Oven-Baked BEANS

3 OTHER VARIETIES { With pork and tomato sauce
With tomato sauce but no pork—vegetarian
Red Kidney Beans in savory sauce



HEINZ

Lady, DON'T breathe a WORD to a SOUL!



If they LIKE your cream of mushroom soup—if they EXCLAIM about your soup-skill—KEEP MUM!—HEINZ and your GROCER won't tell.

The credit goes to you. You have the good taste to offer your guests no soup that isn't the good, home-recipe kind. You have the judgment to realize that this limits your selection to your own soup or Heinz. And you have the good sense to appreciate that using Heinz

soup saves you time, trouble and the price of many ingredients.

So don't breathe a word. Keep your secret. Keep your friends gaping at your kitchen capability. Tell them cream of mushroom is only one of eighteen—tell them to come over again sometime.

18 DELICIOUS SOUPS—

Bean Soup	Beef Broth	Mock Turtle	Cream of Oyster
Onion Soup	Gumbo Creole	Vegetable	Cream of Asparagus
Consommé	Clam Chowder	Cream of Spinach	Cream of Green Pea
Pepper Pot	Scotch Broth	Cream of Mushroom	Cream of Celery
Noodle Soup			Cream of Tomato

57

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57



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Babies all over the land have grown rosy-cheeked and sturdy on their Gerber menus. Gerber's Strained Vegetables and Cereal are specially prepared and finely strained for tiny digestive systems. Extra-special care in every step of processing plus the finest of exclusive equipment is the reason why you can feed your baby no better foods than Gerber's. Below is the complete Gerber variety for Baby.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice")... Spinach, so rich in natural food values... Peas, picked and put up at their tenderest... Prunes, an important part of infant diet... Carrots, very nourishing... Green Beans, for variety... Vegetable Soup, a blend of vegetables and beef juice... Beef... and Strained Cereal, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

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For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario.

Gerber's
9 Strained Foods for Baby

Whittemore's BOSTONIAN SHOE CREAM



A neutral shoe cream for all smooth leather.

So clean to use and easy to apply that it is most popular with the ladies and fine for children to use.

Potato Rolls

Boil 1 quart of potatoes in plenty of water. When done, strain out and mash. Then combine mashed potato and enough liquid to make quart and a half altogether. Add also, while hot, ½ cup lard and 2 tablespoons sugar. When this is cool enough, add 6 eggs beaten thick and 1 compressed yeast cake previously dissolved in

½ pint water with 1 spoonful sugar, and allow this to stand for an hour, or until nice and light.

To hurry the rolls, I always warm the flour after sifting. Add a little salt to the above mixture, and enough flour to work up dough medium soft. Allow to stand in warm place for about 3 hours more or until double in size, then with well greased pans and hands, make 10 rolls. I like them best made out in flat pans, and there must be as much pan not covered with rolls, as is covered with them for after they rise for an hour, the pans are covered. Bake about 12 minutes. Serve at once. Those not eaten may be placed in oven and warmed and are as good as freshly made. The dough should be sticky when making out, but should hold shape when placed in pans. If room is cool, use two cakes of yeast. If you want to make them up in the morning so as to have them hot for evening meal, in case of being away all day, use less yeast, and give "rising" two hours before mixing with flour.

Lemon Butter
Grate yellow rind from 4 good sized lemons. Then squeeze juice. Beat until thick 6 full sized eggs. (If you use pullet eggs, use seven at least.) Add 2 cups sugar. Put in strained juice and grated rind and stir in double boiler until thick. Add butter size of a walnut, stir now and then, while cooling. Serve with the potato rolls.

Served with cocoa or milk, this makes a well-balanced and nourishing meal, for adult or child. Served after a dinner, it makes an unusual dessert, and one which has never failed to please. If fruit is scarce, I use the lemon butter on waffles for breakfast.

From the days when as a child I attended large picnic meetings, where children were served at the "second table," I have a warm spot in my heart for the mother who always kept back a quart jar of lemon butter, and a large pan of rolls to accompany the necks and backs of chicken, left from the first table.

E. H.

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Loan Request Is Oversubscribed By \$4,500,000,000

Seen as Tangible Expression of Bank Co-operation With Administration

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5 (AP)—A \$4,500,000,000 response to the Government's request for \$900,000,000 of ready cash yesterday was a tangible expression of the recently pledged co-operation of American banks with the Administration.

This huge oversubscription was obtained despite what Under Secretary Coolidge of the Treasury described as "misuse of efforts to prevent 'bid-peddling' by institutions desiring a big percentage of the government offering. In this practice bidders ask for more than they want in hope of getting at least a sizeable share."

Coming at a time of conflicting capital rumors as to just how many relief billions the new presidential budget will contain, the eagerness of banks to invest funds with the Government was considered by officials to be especially encouraging.

Informal circles believed it definitely assured Treasury financing by orthodox borrowing methods of whatever relief demands there may be. The use of such extreme powers as the direct sale of Government securities to Federal Reserve banks apparently was not even receiving consideration in official Treasury quarters.

Also it was learned in highest reserve bank sources that the system has no immediate intention of adding to its heavy portfolio of government obligations. The 12 reserve banks now hold \$2,430,000,000 of Government issues, a figure which has remained unchanged for months.

While exact figures on the oversubscription were not available, Mr. Coolidge said the \$450,000,000 issue of 15-18 year 3 1/2 per cent bonds had been more than five times oversubscribed, and the \$450,000,000 of 18-month 1 1/2 per cent notes more than seven times.

The exchange offering to refinance the maturing issue of \$922,496,500 of 2 1/2 per cent certificates also was said by Mr. Coolidge to be going well. The Treasury announced subscription books would close tomorrow night on the conversion offering of notes to refinance the Dec. 15 maturity of \$992,496,500 of 2 1/2 per cent certificates.

At the close of business last night, approximately \$850,000,000 of the maturity had been exchanged either for 18 months 1 1/2 per cent notes or for 4 1/2 year 2 1/2 per cent notes. By the close of business tomorrow, the Treasury expects the conversion to be close to 100 per cent.

Books were closed Monday on the cash offering of \$450,000,000 in 15-18 year 3 1/2 per cent bonds and for \$450,000,000 in the 18 months 1 1/2 per cent notes.

Aggregate subscriptions on the two cash offerings, designed to add \$900,000,000 to the Treasury's working balance, exceeded \$5,400,000,000.

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Home of Bank for International Settlements at Basel, Switzerland



Classic But Modest Structure Formerly Known as "Haus Zum Kirchgarten," Now the Rendezvous of Many of the World's Foremost Bankers.

World Bank Directors Urge Nations to Return to Gold

Believe Yellow Metal Standard Best Available Monetary Mechanism and Its Re-Establishment Necessary for International Economic Recovery

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL—Opposite the railway station at Basel, in a busy street of shops, is the building which should have become, and may still become, the most important in the finances of the world. It is modest in appearance; and yet, throughout the years, the leading bankers, most of them from the central banks of their countries, meet here to try to fix and influence fiscal policy.

When I visited the Bank for International Settlements the annual assembly—the fourth—was proceeding. The report of the president, Leon Fraser, the American banker, was being eagerly discussed. That report urged the speedy restoration of economic equilibrium, shattered by various experiments and failures to agree. It noted the determination on the one hand of the "Gold Bloc" countries to keep the existing standard, and on the other the discord on monetary stabilization. It showed that retrograde steps, such as monetary moratoriums, transfer impediments, artificial clearings, hoarding, cessation of long-term lending abroad, reduction of short-term credits, and so forth, have been taken.

Yet it signaled progress in the national field. "Perhaps it will be found," the report stated, "that the hardest, roughest, route back to stimulating financial and economic internationalization, will be to pass first through an area of nationalism." In each country efforts are being made to rebuild the damaged structure, and there are encouraging signs.

International Co-operation
The directors of the International Bank believe that "the gold standard remains the best available monetary mechanism, and that its re-establishment among nations is a necessity." There is an approach to this view discernible, in the opinion of Leon Fraser.

On a basis of adjusted levels of cost and price, there is an advance, by many of the important consuming and producing regions of the globe toward a more settled state. "International co-operation," the report says, "constitutes the true desideratum. The essays at economic nationalism now current will not reach its maximum, that it is not enough and that human life and relationships cannot enjoy the fullest realization, intellectually, artistically, economically or financially, unless there be rebuilt on solid and reasonable foundations a richer, wider, and more profitable interchange between nations."

Striking words in a financial report! But the fact which the International Bank has recognized is that we cannot draw divisions be-

lieve the financial and the moral aspects of the world. It definitely reiterates the view that "for the purpose of promoting trade, normal movements of capital, and of world economic recovery, there needs must be a monetary system working internationally on the same fundamental basis, namely, gold. It is only then, and simultaneously, that a move toward lowering of tariff barriers and the suppression of quotas and import prohibitions can be undertaken with any hope of success."

Gold Standard "Best"
"Not only does prevailing public and governmental opinion preponderantly support the conclusion that the gold standard constitutes the best available monetary mechanism, but many of the impediments which have prevented its restoration have been removed or lessened, and some of the factors necessary for its improved application and operation have been substantially agreed upon."

"There can be," the report continues, "no doubt about a general return to gold as the basis for the monetary system. The real question is whether definite steps will be taken for some time to come, or whether by common effort or as a result of the patent necessities disclosed by the failure of common effort, an early attempt will be made to achieve a general settlement in the monetary and financial fields, thus leading the way to a restoration of the monetary system and to completing economic recovery."

Certain special features which largely contributed to the postwar strain and to the breakdown and discomfiture of the gold-standard system, have now diminished in their intensity. The vast network of financial liabilities arising out of the war has not yet been finally adjusted, but the tendency toward a recognition of their effects and of the practical probabilities of their discharge is being more and more accepted as time goes on.

Debts Being Reduced
"The price level which has special importance in the matter of debt, and gain in employment, hours and earnings shown in October."

Gain in Employment, Hours and Earnings Shown in October
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—There was a general work-week of 33.3 hours, according to the results of the regular monthly inquiries of the National Industrial Conference Board, made public today.

The number of workers employed in 25 manufacturing industries was 1.5 per cent higher in October than in September. Employment in the textile industries was exceptionally low in September because of the textile strike. In October it increased approximately to the level of August.

Average hourly earnings at 59.3 cents were exactly the same in October, 1934, as in October, 1929. Average hours worked per week, however, decreased from 49.3 hours in October, 1929, to 34.0 hours in October, 1934, or 31.0 per cent. This is due in part to code limitations of the maximum work-week.

Average weekly earnings declined from \$29.22 to \$20.03, or 31.5 per cent in the five-year period. This decrease was somewhat offset by a decline of 19.9 per cent in the cost of living, however, causing real weekly earnings to decrease only 14.4 per cent. Employment decreased 25.6 per cent in this period; total man hours, 48.7 per cent; and total pay rolls, 49.0 per

Holiday Lowers Demand for Wool During the Week

It Is Expected, However, That Movement Will Be Upward Until 1935

With the Thanksgiving holiday last week there was some lessening in the demand for wool, it being estimated that about half of the volume of 9,000,000 pounds of the previous week was sold. It is believed that the movement in wool will improve again from now until the end of the year.

Letting the clothing trade has been making some belated purchases of cloth in the piecegoods markets—both in men's and women's wear—for the current winter season. From the low point, advances in the price of fabric of about 15 cents a yard have been made, over the last few weeks.

Most of the business done has been for prompt delivery, rather than for delivery into the light-weight season, and the mills are rushing the orders through the machinery as rapidly as possible.

The bulk of the business continues to center on the finer qualities. Sales have been most pronounced on fine and fine medium territory and Texas wools of the short to good French combing length, including some fairly good stapled wools. On these wools, prices have continued to range mostly from 60 to 68 cents, clean basis, with 70 cents as the possible outside price on choice graded wool.

Half-blood staple territory wools of the best type and good fine around 67¢ to 68¢ cents and for the shorter topmaking descriptions about 65 cents is being paid.

Woolen wools have been the subject of better inquiry and since stocks of these wools are in more or less supply, they are showing a tendency upward. Thus, good white wools are quotable at 54¢ to 55¢.

Interest for rough sports goods continues to be shown, and holders of East India and similar coarse clothing wools have profited in consequence.

Operations in the West have not been heavy, although a fair line of line and fine medium topmaking wool was purchased in New Mexico at about 57¢ to 58¢ cents, clean landed, Boston.

Cables from the foreign markets generally indicate a fairly steady market. The second sale in New Zealand (at Napier, Monday) showed a slight improvement from the seller's point of view, although it was not pronounced. Melbourne is rather irregular, this week, and generally a penny lower, clean basis.

London is firm, and actually and relatively above the Australian parity for the moment.

Foreign Trade Holds Above Previous Lows
Total Foreign Trade of U. S. Unit: Million Dollars
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934
Exports 400 350 300 250 200 150
Imports 300 250 200 150 100 50

Power Production Within 2 Per Cent Of Like 1929 Week
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The general pickup in business together with the heavy lighting load as a result of bad weather throughout the country, carried electricity production for the week ended Dec. 1 to within 2 per cent of the total for the Thanksgiving week in 1929.

Although electric light output for the week dropped nearly 2,000,000 units from the preceding week, production gained 8.4 per cent over the corresponding week of 1933.

Figures published today by the Edison Electric Institute show that total output for the past week was 1,633,500,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,533,744,000 in the like week last year. All sections of the country show notable gains compared with last year. In New England, the percentage increase has jumped to 7 per cent compared with 1.6 per cent in the week ended Nov. 24.

The gains of the other sections are as follows: Middle Atlantic, 7.3 per cent; Central industrial, 8.2 per cent; West Central, 9.9 per cent; southern states, 15.6 per cent; Rocky Mountain, 12.8 per cent; Pacific coast, 1.5 per cent.

The arrangement does not mention Great Britain, which buys no coffee, nor Germany or Czechoslovakia, both of which are paying for their purchases in blocked funds.

Previously exporting nations have shared equally in the funds daily made available for foreign exchange at Rio de Janeiro. American business men here are much pleased over the new scheme, which was characterized by an official of the Banco do Brasil as "perfectly fair," inasmuch as since Brazil should help those who helped her.

Brazil Allocates 46 P. C. of Foreign Exchange to U. S.

New Plan Expected to Improve Trade Between the Two Countries

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 5 (By U. P.)—The lion's share of official exchange will go to imports from the United States, according to a new allotment system which was announced yesterday by the Banco do Brasil.

Under a regulation allotting exchange in proportion to purchases of Brazilian coffee, daily quotas of official exchange for payment of imports from the United States will be 46 per cent.

France as the second largest coffee buyer was allotted 11 per cent, with 11 other countries, including Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Argentina, Finland, Denmark and Portugal scheduled to receive allotments ranging from 1 to 5 per cent. A balance of 15 per cent was reserved for countries not specifically mentioned.

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November Building Better October
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Engineering construction awards for November, failed by 9 per cent to come up to the total for the like month of 1933, although 19 per cent heavier than in October, according to a report by the Engineering News-Record.

The volume of awards totaled \$134,415,000, of which \$115,283,000 is for public work and \$19,132,000 for private work. Federal awards are \$31,662,000 for the month. The cumulative total for the 11 months period is \$1,177,444,000, 22 per cent higher than for the same period in 1933.

Territorially, Middle West construction awards fell behind last month but all other territories show an increase over October. New England and Far West show a gain over last year.

Asks Abandonment Of Processing Tax To Stimulate Work
GREENVILLE, S. C., Dec. 5 (AP)—T. M. Marchant, former president of the American Cotton Goods Association, and chairman of the print cloth group, issued a statement asserting that the cotton processing tax should be removed to stimulate employment in the textile industry.

"Print cloth manufacturers are facing a dilemma," he said. "The various elements of manufacturing cost continue to advance, yet print cloth market prices continue the same as a year ago."

"The price of New York spot middling cotton a year ago was 9.90 cents a pound. Add to this cost the additional amount necessary for staples suitable for print cloths, known as the basis, 1.15 cents a pound; add also the processing tax, 4.20 cents a pound. This gives a total price for cotton of 15.25 cents. Recently, however, the same cotton costs 12.40 cents a pound, plus a basis of 1.75 points, plus the processing tax of 4.20, making a total of 18.35, a difference in one year of 3.10 cents a pound."

"Thus, with cotton costs rising and with labor and supply costs mounting as the result of the code, the problem of profitable manufacture of print cloths is a serious one. Most print cloth mills are now losing from one to three cents a pound. Our Government is asking that the unemployment list be reduced. Nothing would aid more in the textile industry in helping to meet this situation than elimination of the processing tax."

American Telephone Has 16,200 More Telephones
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company announced today that there was an increase of 16,200 telephones in service in the Bell System during the month of November. This compares with a gain of 33,200 in October and 5300 in November, 1933.

For General Insurance Call LAF 0927
Morgan-Kingman-Lewis Co.
126 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of every month
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings
In Roxbury and its Vicinity
Second Old Mutual Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Join Our 1935 CHRISTMAS CLUB

DEC. SHARES NOW ON SALE IN
New England's Oldest Co-operative Bank Office
Write or phone Liberty 6553 for information about—How to Take Out Shares and Make Deposits by Mail.
A Good Investment for Anyone
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian
Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
DEC. 10
Deposit by Mail in this 62-Year-Old Mutual Savings Bank

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS
Sealed proposals for Boston Metropolitan District Bonds amounting to \$5,169,000 will be received at this office until noon on Tuesday, December 11, 1934, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The principal and interest on the Bonds are exempt from Massachusetts taxes, including savings bank tax, and the interest exempt from present Federal income tax. The Bonds are legal for savings banks by statute in Massachusetts.

The Bonds will be in coupon form, registrable as to principal only; and the denomination of \$1,000 each. Interest will be payable semi-annually, January 1 and July 1. Principal and interest will be payable at offices in New York and Boston to be designated by the Trustees of the District. The Bonds will bear the usual certification of a bank or trust company in Boston. The issue and sale of the Bonds will be subject to approval of legal by Messrs. Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, whose legal opinion will be furnished without charge to the purchaser.

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Japan to Sell Small Automobile in Chile
SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 5 (By U. P.)—The Japanese, it is learned, will shortly place on the market a small automobile, called the "Datsum," at 7500 pesos. The lowest priced American motorcar sells for 24,000 pesos. Bicycles will also be offered at 30 pesos, compared with 300 pesos for European makes.

BOSTON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
20 Somerset Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
December 5, 1934.

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The Bonds will be dated January 1, 1935, will carry interest from that date and will mature serially on January 1 of each year from 1936 to 1960, both inclusive, as shown in the schedule below.

Bids may be made for Bonds carrying interest at any of the following authorized rates, as specified in each bid: 2 1/2%, 2 3/4%, 2 1/2% or 3%. Each bid shall be for all the Bonds at a single authorized interest rate, but bidders may submit more than one bid. Maturities for the Bonds (on January 1 of each year specified below) at each of the authorized rates will be as follows:

	2 1/2%	2 3/4%	2 1/2%	3%
1936	126,000	126,000	126,000	126,000
1937	129,000	129,000	129,000	130,000
1938	132,000	133,000	134,000	134,000
1939	135,000	135,000	136,000	137,000
1940	137,000	140,000	141,000	142,000
1941	141,000	142,000	145,000	147,000
1942	145,000	147,000	148,000	150,000
1943	147,000	150,000	153,000	155,000
1944	151,000	153,000	156,000	160,000
1945	154,000	158,000	161,000	165,000
1946	158,000	162,000	166,000	169,000
1947	161,000	166,000	170,000	175,000
1948	165,000	170,000	175,000	180,000
1949	168,000	174,000	179,000	185,000
1950	172,000	178,000	185,000	191,000
1951	176,000	183,000	189,000	197,000
1952	181,000	187,000	195,000	202,000
1953	184,000	192,000	200,000	209,000
1954	188,000	197,000	206,000	214,000
1955	193,000	201,000	211,000	222,000
1956	197,000	207,000	217,000	228,000
1957	201,000	212,000	223,000	234,000
1958	206,000	217,000	229,000	242,000
1959	210,000	223,000	236,000	249,000
1960	2,152,000	2,228,000	2,099,000	1,966,000

These Bonds of the District are duly authorized under Chapter 383 of the Massachusetts Laws of 1929, Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1932, and Chapter 334 of the Laws of 1934. Said Chapter 334 of the Laws of 1934 authorizes these Bonds to be issued to provide funds for the purchase by the District of \$5,169,000 of bonds of Boston Elevated Railway Company, maturing Jan. 1, 1960, and bearing an interest rate two per cent (2%) higher than the interest rate on these Bonds of the District.

Subject to the approval of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities of the maturities and interest rate of the Bonds of the District, said Bonds will be delivered to the purchaser on or about Jan. 3, 1935, at 10 o'clock A. M. in Boston, Massachusetts, and are to be paid for on such delivery in cash or by a certified check on a responsible national bank or trust company in Boston, payable to the order of Boston Metropolitan District.

Each proposal should state full details and be marked "Proposal for Bonds" and delivered to the Trustees of the Boston Metropolitan District, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, Massachusetts, accompanied by a certified check on a responsible national bank or trust company in Boston, payable to the order of Boston Metropolitan District, in the sum of 1% of the principal amount of the Bonds as a guaranty of good faith on the part of the bidder. Such check will be returned if the bid it accompanies is not accepted or if the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities does not approve the maturities and interest rate of the Bonds, but otherwise the check accompanying the accepted bid will be cashed and retained as part payment on account of the bid or forfeited to the District in case the bidder fails to complete the purchase. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids. On rejection of all bids or on failure to complete any purchase by a bidder whose bid is accepted, the Trustees reserve the right to sell any unsold Bonds at private sale without further advertising or notice. Bids are to be accepted or rejected within 24 hours after the opening of the bids, and bidders will be deemed to agree that their bids remain in force until accepted or rejected by vote of the Trustees within that time. Upon such acceptance, the accepted bid and vote of acceptance shall, subject to the approval of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities as aforesaid, constitute a binding contract between the District and the bidder whose bid is accepted, on the terms stated in this offer for bids and in the accepted bid.

By authority of the Trustees of Boston Metropolitan District.

JOSEPH WIGGIN, Treasurer,
20 Somerset Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

WHEN Lou Gehrig, the New York Yankees' first baseman, was leaving his bat for the last time in the American League he will have completed a major-league baseball career that will rival that of all the greatest players. The former Columbia University star has already done enough to warrant his being picked on about any all-time professional baseball team that can be selected, and according to the law of baseball averages, he still has a number of years in which to continue piling up new marks. Being of a quiet disposition and working along in a matter-of-fact way, his playing does not attract the attention of a Ruth, a Lajoie, a Collins or some of the other players who have been only great ball players. Gehrig is a player of an attractive quality known as "color." Gehrig only possessed that characteristic, he would be heralded as one of the greatest of all time.

Successor to Babe Ruth

For the past two or three years there has been a battle on between Gehrig and Jimmie Foxx, star first basemen of the Philadelphia Athletics, to see which of the two would succeed to the baseball god throne during the past few years by the popular Babe Ruth. It has been a close contest between the two; but it now looks as if Gehrig had finally won out and would be the player to carry on for the retiring Babe. This year he led the league in batting average of .365. He made the most home runs—49 and drove in the most runs—165. This is the fifth time he has led the league in runs driven in, which puts him in the fifth place with Ruth for that honor. He also ran his consecutive game record up to 1504, breaking it into the American League in 1922 when only 20 years old. Captain Lou has in the past 12 years compelled an all-time batting record of 100 consecutive games. He has never lost a game. He puts the game for good, he will have made a number of records which will surpass several of those now on the record books.

Records Show Teams Pretty Even

Those persons who believe that there was little to choose between the Minnesota and Alabama football teams this fall will find some statistics to bear out their contention. The number of points scored by and against each of the two teams. Alabama played nine games and scored 107 points against 32 scored against her, while Minnesota played eight games and scored 270 points against 38 for her opponents.

Bonhron to Run Again

It is pleasing to hear that William R. Bonhron, the great Princeton University runner who holds the world's record for the 1500-meter run, will continue running this coming year and will probably carry off the title for the 1936 Olympics. It had been said that when he completed his tour to Europe as a runner for other Americans, he would retire. However, he would hang up his spiked shoes, but reports from New York state that he is practicing at the New York Athletic Club several nights a week. The former Tiger captain is one of America's finest middle-distance runners, who has won the 1500-meter race at the last summer Olympic meet. He is expected to be in the 1500-meter final in London to make good use of him when the next Olympics are held in London.

Brother Poloists Win Title
BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Coron Suarez polo team, composed of two pairs of brothers, Ricardo and Eduardo Gar-

ing up active coaching after 31 years at Vanderbilt.

Fine Line Play

Alabama displayed superb line play and such precision in downfield blocking that the Commodores were never able to cope with the

defensive line of the Commodores. Ed Enriquez and Juan Alberdi, veterans of the Argentine open championship and the Santa Ines four, 7-6.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS

Complete line of 7 different assortments: 12 cards for 25c; big commissions. **HELIX CO.** 300 4th Ave. (near 23d St.), New York City.

R. Howell '35 and M. Angeli
 h. halves. Howell gave one of the
 the Alabama exhibitions ever displayed
 in an Alabama back.
 n a thrilling game at Knoxville
 over a crowd of more than 20,000
 people. Tennessee defeated Ken-
 ky 19 to 0. It was the ninth and
 time M. J. R. E. Neyland has
 the Volunteers. Neyland, a
 ndicates and the Volunteers have
 been defeated in the series.

rough three games have ended in ties. Tennessee scored in the first half of the first game, but was held out of the end zone on a 77-yard drive. Two long touchdowns by E. C. Palmer 36, half, and 48, full, carried the team into the march, and Charles McGowan 35, crack half, went the distance.

The football team's first game with the new uniforms was a 14-0 victory. The players marched from midfield to the line of scrimmage and then ran again in the second period, with Philip Dickers 37, half, taking a 100-yard march to the 1-foot mark and

WILL show hospitality of our home with four playing guests; daily picnic rides; ocean fishing; golf; tennis; and a wide variety of wonderful California scenery. Reservations and the nearest reference required. 2465 8th Ave., Los Angeles 4, Calif.

SALESMAN WANTED

GLOVE SALESMAN

The man we want must show a brilliant sales record from 1928 to the present. He must have an apparent line of merit; must enjoy the work of selling; must have had previous experience in the department store buyers and merchandising field.

M. Lippe, 36, full, going across the line to the left. Capt. Ralph Hatley 35, guard, crashed into the scoring arm in the fourth period when he recovered a fumble by Vaughan on a touchdown. The play followed a yard dash by Vaughan. H. R. Pust 26, quarterback, provided the most sensational play of the game when he ran back a Kentucky punt for 79 yards to the Wild Cat line.

GENEROUS COMMISSION to agents
territory line advertisement **NEW ANALYTICAL**
CAL BIBLE for U.S. state qualifications
territory desired **G. EDGAR ALLEN**, Eastern
Manager, 103 Park Ave., New York City

ANTIQUES
FOR SALE—Rare Japanese cabinet
For appointment call Ape
#643, 1518 Beacon Street, Brook-
line, Mass.

1918

APARTMENTS TO LET
BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Three-room modern
apartment with tile and linoleum and bath
unfurnished. \$70. 22 Oliver St., Cap. Tr. Bldg.
2nd fl.

**SHAWMUT
REALTY TRUST**
2 to 5 Room Suites
- \$38 to \$40

trials, Union League Club, the remaining second round matches, in which C. O. Wellington, Harvard Club, present champion, encountered P. A. Pettengill, Masai Club, and Edwin H. Bigelow, winner in 1932 of the home town, will oppose J. N. Cole, Union

APARTMENTS - FURNISHED
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA. 608 Lenox
Avenue - Attractive 2 room apartment.

Low Handicap Men In Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The two surviving handicap men of the tournament slogged their heavy impacts yesterday, by which time the final round had been completed.

The national handicap squash tennis tournament at the Harvard Club, and will enter each other in the final tomorrow.

—Hamon.

Upgraded heated and air-
conditioned ocean
AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

NORTH SHADON'S 4 door Ambassador Eight
133 inch wheelbase \$1200.
mileage. Handsome model, has trunk, main
and side windows, new tires, 1936
\$1754, easily over \$1350, but will sacrifice
for cash. Call Mr. J. F. NILES, Studio
A220, Mass.

CARS AND CRYSTALS

MADE IN CANADA
Made to order—Antelopes and Sikks. Patented by MARIE POPOFF, 202 West 80th St., New York City, Traf. 7-5843.

BOAST FOR CHILDREN
LIMITED number—Private home, well equipped for dancing and partying. State and city training. Ask E. C. Book Rhinecliff, N. Y.

BOOKS

But Brodli then began to gain, and the second was at game point to ill for him. But after several interchanges of blows, McCaughlin, once again on top, row and then took the game and the two hands later. McCaughlin won his second squash of the season, and placing gave him the match.

WATERLOO, Conn. Dec. 5 (P)—A field man will lead Wesleyan's football team to the fall of 1933, Robert W. 36 of Watertown, Mass., having been chosen to the captaincy. He has dated between quarter and senior and weighs 150 pounds, prepared at Watertown High School Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass. He plays baseball.

Herring Sold by Dodgers
NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced today the sale of their Redi Herring, a right-handed pitcher, to the Cincinnati Reds for \$100,000. The transaction was the first in the sale of the team's players to the Cincinnati Reds, who are the new owners of the franchise. The sale was announced by the team's president, Walter O'Malley, who said the team was "pleased to announce the sale of Redi Herring to the Cincinnati Reds." The sale was made possible by the team's new owners, who are the Cincinnati Reds, who are the new owners of the franchise. The sale was announced by the team's president, Walter O'Malley, who said the team was "pleased to announce the sale of Redi Herring to the Cincinnati Reds." The sale was made possible by the team's new owners, who are the Cincinnati Reds, who are the new owners of the franchise.

Daily Features

Uncle Hosea and His Fiddle



This Will Take the "Remember When?" Fans Back to the Days When Barn Dances Had a One-Man Orchestra—and Everybody Had a Good Time. Too. The Monitor Camera Club is indebted to G. H. Thomas, Kennett Square, Penna., for the picture.

I Record only the Sunny Hours



For Those at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

McAuley, Man, Can. A Dominion Day drew near, a number of families in this community began planning week-end holidays to near-by lakes or camping sites.

One lady in the district, however, thought of the families who had no car or other means of getting away, and would have to remain at home. Why not a picnic at her own farm home?

Although she was without the convenience of telephone or car, she and her husband managed to invite about 150 persons.

With the assistance of one or two neighbors, they served wings and merry-go-rounds for the smaller children, marked off baseball diamonds for the older ones, and placed seats out by the trees for the mothers and grandmothers.

They also put together long tables under the trees, and they were bountifully laden with food from the baskets of the invited guests.

The weather was ideal, and young and old seemed to enjoy the "getting together" which was made possible by the thoughtfulness of one man and woman.

In Lighter Vein

Supply and Demand

"What did you and Sandy have for supper the day you were married?"

"Boiled rice, of course," replied Mrs. MacFarlane.

Depending

"Is a ton of coal very much, papa?"

"That depends, my son, on what you are shoveling or buying it."—Pathfinder.

The Reaction

A good many people would be only too glad if perambulators were abolished.—Provincial paper.

But babies would soon be up in arms.—Toronto Globe.

Hm-m!

A verger in the East End of London was showing a party of visitors over the church when they reached the belfry the verger said:

"This bell here is a bit remarkable, it is. We only ring it on the occasion of a visit from the lord bishop, or when we have a fire, a flood, or some such calamity."

Heckler Is Heckled

At a political meeting Col. Sam Hughes (Canada's Minister of Militia during the war) was addressing the assembly. There was a prolonged and insistent hissing. The Colonel stopped and said: "There are three things that hiss: a snake, a goose, and a fool. Will you please come forward that we may identify you?"

Missouri's Stand on Mules

Teacher: "Johnny, why does Missouri stand at the head in mule-raising in the United States?" Johnny: "Because the other end is dangerous."—Mueller Record.



Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this unique idea—those who have brought supplies. \$1 is paid for each item accepted.

Curing Hams

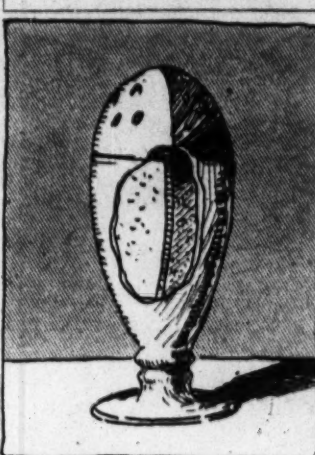
A FARMER who has special skill in curing hams has found this a means of adding to his income. He buys fresh hams from packing houses so they bear the Government stamp. After salting and sugaring them, he smokes them with hickory wood. He stores them for a year before selling them. He ships to many points in the United States. This year he plans to cure 1000, as the demand for them has constantly increased. Mrs. M. J. B.

Collecting Hatpins

A NEW lad of collecting hatpins seems to be growing; and a young woman, realizing that there was a demand for these, has started a collection. She has been able to dispose of all she could find at a profit. She sells them directly to collectors who call at an antique shop in New town. Anne S.

By THE HAGERS

With the Inventors



Two-In-One Shaker

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor THIS simplification of an article of everyday use—a salt and pepper shaker in a single container—illustrates the novelty type of invention. Certainly it would be simpler to season food in one operation instead of two, and if salt or pepper is to be used alone, one has merely to place a finger over the opposite side of the little shaker. Frank A. Hart, of New York City, received U. S. Patent No. 1979198 for the idea.

Moments Musical

No. 29

Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky SEVERAL years of smart society and rather careless living did not satisfy the young Tchaikovsky, who had a post as clerk in the Imperial Russian Ministry of Justice. He determined to resign his position and give himself up entirely to music, for, he said, "It stands to reason that I ought not to leave this God-given gift uncultivated and undeveloped." After much serious thought, he sacrificed his salary to start bravely on a new and laborious existence, spending his days and nights in arduous work rather than waste time in cafés and theaters.

From the start, Anton and Nicolaus Rubinstein took an interest in this young composer, played his works and saw that they were properly published and heard. Frau von Meck, a wealthy woman, befriended the young man when he found himself penniless. She gave him a substantial allowance, enough so that he could live in comfort and be free to compose. Although she and Tchaikovsky never met, she kept in close touch with his work.

I had the pleasure, a long time ago, of knowing an old Russian musician who had played in Tchaikovsky's orchestra in Russia—in Moscow, I think. His son, a violinist, was a pupil in the Hochschule in Berlin, a student of Willy Hess and later of Carl Flesch. Accompanied by a young girl, cellist, a pupil of Hugo Becker, I used to go to his house to play trios. We played there because they always had plenty of music stands! The father of the boy used to sit in a corner, wearing his little skull cap, and listening to the music, nodding or shaking his head in approval or disapproval of our performance. Often he would tell us of his experiences in Tchaikovsky's orchestra.

One day the old man asked me if I knew Tchaikovsky's Concerto in B flat minor for piano. He then told us that the composer had always said he would never write anything for piano and strings or orchestra because he felt that the piano did not go with other instruments. Its timbre, he thought, ruined the tone of the others. "When Tchaikovsky came out with the concerto," continued the old man, "everyone was amazed. He first dedicated it to Nicolaus Rubinstein. Rubinstein didn't like it so he promptly dedicated and sent it to Hans von Bülow who introduced it to English, German and American audiences with great success. When Rubinstein heard this, he learned the concerto and played it in Russia.

Tchaikovsky did not write much for piano alone. June, in the series of Seasons, is effective with its plaintive melody, and his collection of children's pieces are lovely. He loved little children. With all his rather melancholy nature, he loved fun. He made certain instruments imitate characters in his stories. The *Puss in Boots* in his ballet, *The Sleeping Beauty*, mews and spits in true cat fashion. And how he loved folk songs! He once remarked that he would like a folk song in every composition, and he did use them in many, including the *Marche Slava*, the *1812 Overture*, the great *Fifth Symphony*, the *Italian Caprice* and the *Nutcracker Suite*.

Tchaikovsky's popularity grows year by year. He is considered Russia's outstanding composer.

SONYA MICHELL

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

The Meeting Continues

No. 2

The Jan. 11, through - any - way Mr. Brooks told the assembly that parliamentary law is just a lot of formality. He urged that the meeting go ahead and transact its business without bothering about red tape.

"I T IS true, Mr. Chairman," said Solomon Wright, rising to answer the impatient Darius Brooks, "that many believe parliamentary law to be a complicated tool in the hands of a select few who desire to dominate. But this is not a fact. Parliamentary law is the name given to the best method of conducting deliberative assemblies which enlightened peoples have found. It is fair to all, and does not serve the purpose of the unscrupulous manipulator any more than it serves to defeat his advantage-taking efforts. I'm sure we shall find it both interesting and helpful to follow parliamentary procedure in our meeting here."

This explanation seemed to satisfy all present except Mr. Brooks, who still seemed to feel that too much "fancy business" was involved. Caleb Wells was sitting on the edge of his chair ready to put in his dime's worth. "Well," said he, getting to his feet, "it strikes me that it'll take some time to get next to all this parlor-mental regulation; but if it's as important as Sol' lows it is, I reckon we might try it some. Sometimes a good thing comes only after a mighty struggle. Look how long we've been tryin' to put the Ten Commandments into effect."

"Aw, sit down, Caleb!" called out a neighbor from the rear of the room. "Let's get a-go'in. I nominate Dave Outler as chairman."

There is a second to the nomination. "Well," said he, getting to his feet, "it strikes me that it'll take some time to get next to all this parlor-mental regulation; but if it's as important as Sol' lows it is, I reckon we might try it some. Sometimes a good thing comes only after a mighty struggle. Look how long we've been tryin' to put the Ten Commandments into effect."

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Quotation for Today

THINK not so much of what thou hast not, as of what thou hast; but of the things which thou hast, select the best, and then reflect how eagerly they would have been sought if thou hadst them not.

—MARCUS AURELIUS

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Looks Into a Vacant Nest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE best-known squirrel on Boston Common pushed back his high silk hat and stared into the leafless crab-apple tree in the Public Garden. A lumpy object on one of the branches caused the stare.

"I don't remember seeing it before," said Scroggins. Florrie, the pompous pigeon, winked busily. "Perhaps you haven't seen it because it couldn't be seen."



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR They Look Into the Vacant Nest.

when there were leaves on the tree," she said.

"Hurrumph!" said Scroggins, and stared again. Florrie already was in the air, winging toward the lumpy object. He came back promptly with a report.

"It's an empty nest," he said. Scroggins stared at the nest and then at Florrie. He clapped his hat tightly down over his ears and with his small cane under his arm raced up the trunk of the tree and out on the limb to see for himself. Florrie stayed on the ground, winking. What Scroggins saw was indeed a bird's nest, and it was empty. It rested in a crotch of the branch. The venerable squirrel peered at it intently, then hurried back to Florrie.

"Florrie, my friend," he said, "that"

"It's an empty nest," he said. Scroggins stared at the nest and then at Florrie. He clapped his hat tightly down over his ears and with his small cane under his arm raced up the trunk of the tree and out on the limb to see for himself. Florrie stayed on the ground, winking. What Scroggins saw was indeed a bird's nest, and it was empty. It rested in a crotch of the branch. The venerable squirrel peered at it intently, then hurried back to Florrie.

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"Florrie, my friend," he said, "that"

would make a fine home for somebody."

Winks came from the pigeon's wink-eye in rapid succession, but no word.

"Scroggins is right," said Florrie. "It would make a fine home for somebody." Scroggins' eyes bulged with an idea.

"And why not for you, Florrie, my lad?"

Florrie rustled his tail feathers thoughtfully.

"I'm afraid not," he said. Florrie shifted from one foot to the other. "Well," he said, "while I like the neighborhood all right in summer, it's pretty lonesome in the winter."

"But it's a wonderful home," pointed out Scroggins. "It's well-made. It's soft. It's—"

"It wouldn't be so fine in a heavy snow," said Florrie. "I live under a tree. It's cozy there and you have lots of neighbors."

Scroggins was not at all convinced. "Yes, but it's a good nest and someone went to a good deal of trouble to build it."

Florrie whisked his wings and prepared for flight. "That's just it," he said. "Let the bird that took the trouble to build it live in it."

Florrie left off winking. "The bird is not here any more, but perhaps he'll come back in the spring. He's South. He's a robin."

Scroggins swung his cane slowly to and fro. "It would seem a good enough home for someone."

"But not for me," said Florrie, and was away on the wing to join his comrades.

Scroggins and Florrie walked along slowly and the noted squirrel was deep in thought. "I suppose Florrie is right," he said finally. "A nest may be a fine nest and not be home."

"Of course," Scroggins added. "I didn't ask you whether or not you would like to live there, Florrie. It's a bit small for you."

Today's Limerick

A father near Ixtachauitl Took a sip from his baby's milk but; But the nipple was loose. So the flowing milk sluice Carried it well down into his thrall.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leshman, M. A.

Babel

THE eleventh chapter of Genesis records the building of a mighty "city and a tower" (verse 4), which were erected on "a plain in the land of Shinar" (verse 2), the territory commonly known as Babylonia; moreover, when they left off to build the city they called it Babel "because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth" (verse 9).

It is noteworthy that the Hebrew term babel is rendered "Babylon" (the name of the capital of Babylonia) upwards of 250 times in the Old Testament, while only in Gen. 10:10 and 11:9 is it left untranslated.

"Babel" appears to be related to the verb *batal* ("confound") by similarity of sound, rather than by strict etymology. Smith well suggests the play upon words in the original Hebrew by rendering: "Its name was called Babel, because it was there that the Lord made a 'babble' of the language of the whole earth."

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Editorials

Resuscitating an Elephant

FROM the amount of noise developed in the present lively and widespread discussion of the Republican Party's future, it appears that those who since the recent elections have been busy burying the G. O. P. elephant have been a bit hasty. Although the blasts of Borah, Fletcher, McNary, Hilles, Vandenberg, Theodore Roosevelt and a host of others give the nonpartisan onlooker a distinct impression of vocal power if not of voting strength. Indeed, if the Republicans had attacked the New Deal with the vigor they have been attacking each other in the last few days there might have been less hasty and contradictory legislation.

Perhaps the discovery that even in face of an apparent landslide the Republican candidates in the election obtained 45 per cent of the votes, has convinced leaders that the Grand Old Party is still worth fighting for. But so far it is apparently easier to fight friends than foes. The Old Guard, described by Congressman Fish as Bourbons who "never learn anything and never forget anything," cling to control of the party machinery. They are planning for the long pull, willing to wait for reaction against Roosevelt "radicalism."

This, of course, is practical politics. The tremendous popular support for President Roosevelt disclosed by the election, should probably be read more as expressing hope for recovery leadership than as commendation for achieved recovery. It was a "please" rather than a "thank you." There was in it also a great and well-founded belief that Mr. Roosevelt is trying to help the "forgotten man." But all the humanitarian experiments for providing that help cannot succeed. Not even the President's political deftness will prevent the accumulation of discontents. Some swing back of the political pendulum is almost certain. And it will only be hastened by recovery.

That is what the "stand-patters" are counting on. They expect nothing before 1938 and will be happy if they can recapture the White House by 1940. One may detest this attitude and fervently hope that reaction will never carry public sentiment far enough to the rear to reward the more selfish members of this school. Sympathy naturally goes to the liberal wing where all the talk is of purging the party of decadent leaders and rededicating it to "forward-looking principles." Senator Borah emphasizes the principles, Theodore Roosevelt the leaders.

The one-man party from Idaho is always, of course, amply supplied with vigorous and independent leadership within its own ranks. But Mr. Borah would agree with Teddy the Second that "broad and humanitarian" leadership is needed for the Republican Party. Indeed, he says that unless it can be provided "there is only one thing to do, and that is to create a new organization." Theodore Roosevelt is more for reform from within. He declares that so long as "the people" have the opinion that the Republican Party is controlled by "the interests" there is no hope for "victory at the polls."

Somehow even the rebels and reformers seem primarily interested in victory. They are strangely lacking in fervor for reform. Perhaps that is because the New Deal has pre-empted most of the more attractive issues. That is one of the difficulties with the task of putting forward a really constructive program of Republican liberalism as a specific alternative.

Can the Republicans promise anything in the way of labor legislation that will wean workers from Section 7A? Can they devise a farm program that will be more attractive than crop control? Can they offer industry something better than NRA? Can they promise a more generous relief set-up than Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Ickes? Can they give the financial community a balanced budget?

In the business of offering favors for votes the Republicans are in a poor position to compete. They have always had a trump card in the tariff. Today it is more of a liability than an asset. They will have to find some new trading goods. Resorting to the bonus won't do. What then? There is always the thankless but essential task of criticism. And there are a few positive projects that might be made politically popular.

There is great need for the development of a civil service that would give necessary governmental experiments a better chance to succeed. A program which gave promise of preventing the return of depressions would be acclaimed. The American banking system is still chaotic and unreformed. A real system for control of liquor and gambling is needed. As is a more intelligent foreign policy.

These things would not win the 1936 election. But they would show an attempt to perform needed services. And many independent voters would be won by any evidence of such a purpose rather than the old one of trading favors for offices.

The Streamline Trend

MOTORCAR engineers may congratulate themselves on winning over the public. Recent shows in the United Kingdom indicate that the streamline design is not only holding its own, but winning new converts. It seems likely that American displays for 1935 will evidence a similar trend.

While it is recognized that most of the so-called streamlined cars actually are only partly in that mode, it is noteworthy

that the first steps toward more efficient design are not being retraced. There would seem to be ample assurance, on the basis of the present outlook, that the trend in future will be toward a more emphatic streamline design rather than backward toward the older form.

It is, of course, to a great extent a matter of educating the public to the changed appearance of the cars. While automotive engineers long have been anxious to put the streamline design into effect, sales departments have cautioned against taking too radical a step at once. So it is that the trend has been mounting gradually, gaining its greatest impetus last year. The engineers now believe that within a few years the new designs will be accepted as standard.

Settling the Saar

THE Franco-German agreement over the Saar Basin composes one of the most inflammatory of Europe's immediate problems. It would be sanguine to assume that the complete destiny of this rich area between the Rhine Province and Lorraine is settled by the French arrangement to sell the mines and the German agreement to safeguard the political equality of the Saarlanders. Yet none who have witnessed the Reich's battle to regain this territory and the French apprehension which the struggle has raised, can fail to grasp the significance of a peaceful adjustment in advance of the forthcoming plebiscite.

It is, moreover, not without meaning that a change is disclosed in the manner of French diplomacy. Since Versailles, France has made successive concessions to Germany—latterly on theoretical arms equality and on reparations—but always these have come too late to win the *quid pro quo* which would have been to French advantage, and also have served the peace of Europe. Yet this time, recognizing the full actualities of the situation, French concessions have been made at an early moment when they will prevent rather than merely extinguish a flame of misunderstanding.

For the January 13 plebiscite, it is generally conceded, will return the Saar to German rule. Even ardent Francophiles see no hope that the area which is inherently German in custom, language and sympathy would vote allegiance to France. Nor had the third alternative of continuance under the present administration of the League of Nations as provided by the Versailles Treaty gained anything approaching serious support. The advance agreement thus removes the principal dangers of force or violence complicating the Saar's problem.

The political difficulties and the technical question of ownership of the mines, however, are but part of a larger economic problem. For the Saar cannot exist with an economy dependent on either France or Germany alone. In exchange for its coal it must obtain ore from Lorraine, while a large share of its steel and iron products must find their outlet in markets controlled by Germany. Moreover, the Saar continues to be fifth on the list of purchasers of French exports.

Thus the stability of the region depends upon the ability of France and Germany to agree upon lines of commercial policy that will avoid one of the greatest of post-war errors—the attempt to transform national borders into economic boundaries. In proportion as the Saar agreement becomes the forerunner of a measure of economic collaboration will the complex problem of this diminutive but important region approach solution.

Loans, Not Gifts

FORECLOSURE is always a regrettable proceeding—regrettable, that is, that it should become necessary. But the decision of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to sue for collection of loans where payments are persistently neglected is not only well justified but will have a salutary effect.

It has been openly predicted by conservative critics that the bulk of the money ladled out to borrowers, especially small borrowers, by the Government would never be returned. The recipients would treat it as a gift, they argued, and the bill eventually would come back to the taxpayers.

The statement of John H. Fahey, chairman of the HOLC, that more than 70 per cent of the borrowers are meeting their obligations on the dot shows that this attitude is not general. Moreover, on the 300,000 farm mortgage loans made by the Land Bank Commissioner in the last year and a half, representing a distress type of farm refinancing, more than 83 per cent of the matured installments have been paid. To this may be added the current report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which shows repayment in excess of new loans.

Nevertheless, when the proportion of delinquencies in the HOLC loans runs close to 20 per cent and when some mortgage holders have made not a single monthly payment though investigation shows them able to do so, the evidence is sufficient to indicate that action to protect the Government's investment is necessary in the case of an unappreciative few. This action should be taken in the interest not only of the Government and its taxpayers but also in fairness to the majority of home owners who are treating an obligation as an obligation.

Hoover en Pantouffles

Book of the Day

SURELY Herbert Hoover was the most conscientious man who ever sat in the White House! Theodore G. Joslin, his secretary and devoted admirer, tells the story afresh in *Hoover Off the Record* (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran, \$3). Much of what he reveals is new—how Mr. Hoover on some nights had only three hours' sleep; how he used the transatlantic telephone for hours at a time in the German moratorium discussions to such advantage that he concluded similar use might have averted the World War; how he prepared a radio appeal to the kidnaper of the Lindbergh baby, which only the hope of the child's father that recovery was imminent prevented him from delivering.

The book tells, too, of the succession of terrific difficulties besetting the unfortunate Executive; the business crisis that hit the Administration amidst following an election in which Republicans had boasted that they were the party of prosperity; how Congress was split or inimical, with ill-concealed hostility to the White House even from the nominal Republican leaders of the Jim Watson type; how the nation was at sea in a *Morro Castle* of a banking system.

Here are the elements, as the loyal secretary sees them, of a human tragedy in heroic mold, of a conscientious, indefatigable leader, battling ahead against all odds, and suffering in proud silence the barbs hurled at him by those very people whose sufferings he sought to alleviate.

This idea that an American President must suffer in silence permeates the whole book. But must a President so suffer? Again and again Mr. Joslin recalls instances where the nation rallied enthusiastically behind Mr. Hoover when he actually took off the gloves and made an onslaught on some objective: it was so in his bonus vote, in his spectacular appeal for the moratorium, in his lashing of the House in the 1932 economy revolt, in his checkmate to the Garner pork barrel bill in his Des Moines address.

But the flair for spectacular leadership Mr. Hoover did not have. Mr. Joslin himself asserts that he "lacked personal magnetism to those beyond the circle of his influence." There was an air of secretiveness, almost timorousness, about publicity.

But the real thesis of the Joslin book is that America's financial "panic"—that is, the banking holiday—could have been averted, if only President-Elect Roosevelt had been willing to co-operate. In the same way it is contended that American recovery was in full swing under Mr. Hoover in 1932, but that business took fright in the uncertainty over Mr. Roosevelt's election. Mr. Joslin asserts that President Roosevelt planned a spectacular debt parity with British and French Prime Ministers after March 4, but that the banking crisis intervened.

All in all, a fascinating book from many points of view. R. L. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Honesty and Recovery

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let us suppose that representatives of honesty in business had assembled in convention and passed the following resolutions:

Whereas: The majority of peoples want to feel that absolute honest intentions is a dependable factor in all business intercourse, and

Whereas: Dishonesty in business to the extent of violation of law has become common knowledge and has impaired the confidence of the people throughout the nation. Therefore, with a view to the restoration of the full confidence of all of the people, be it

Resolved: That this convention agree to adopt, publish, have framed, and display to the public the following principle:

"Dishonesty is any act unapproved by the conscience. Any act not in conformity with 'Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.'"

This corporation (firm, office, store, etc.) has enlisted to destroy dishonesty in business in all of its ramifications. Our honesty and your honesty will restore confidence, prosperity and happiness in our nation.

I would make the title to the above resolution read: "Honesty is the road to prosperity." Chicago. C. H. CARTER.

Double Movie Bills

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In neighborhood theaters it is usual to show two features on one program. Now, heads of families who are at all particular have learned through bitter experience to be very canny in selecting pictures. We flatter ourselves that we can "pick 'em" about nine times out of ten, now. We avoid the run of nine worthless stuff, and attend perhaps once a month the pictures which we consider good.

But here is what we are up against: If we go to a neighborhood theater, we often have to take a worthless or harmful picture with the good one. I recall one case several months ago when we wished to see "David Harum." There was a picture billed with it, called "Mandala." We were suspicious, but took a chance for this. This "Mandala" should never have been shown to adults, much less to children. We had to sit through it in order to see "David."

The Monitor's series of articles on the movies is very fine, and we agree with you 100 per cent. However, we do not believe that the public is generally aware of the need of improvement. EDMUND W. BEATTY, Detroit, Mich.

Prefers to Feel Cheap Alone

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your articles now appearing on the movies must surely accomplish a great amount of good. I have been watching the moving picture art for over thirty years, and much less frequently in the past decade than previously. Formerly I greatly enjoyed taking my family to the pictures, but recently, if I am invited to go with any of them I say "No, if I go to the pictures I will go alone. It is enough for me to be ashamed of myself, without being ashamed of my whole family." The Monitor is entitled to the appreciation of all clean-minded people for publishing these articles. E. R. INMAN, Franklin, Penna.

The Island



Sunday on a Scottish Island

THAT particular Sunday morning, Annie had promised me some roses, so I was waiting for her by the open door. Annie, a sea captain's daughter, was our "landlady" during our stay on the island. In a few moments, with her "best" dress hidden under a big apron, she came out of the dining room, but at the same time the solemn "servant lass," Bella Muir, came grumbling down the "lobby." "The laddies arena stirring yet," she said.

The "laddies" were Annie's two young brothers, and although Annie was only nineteen herself, she had practically brought them up. And with what careful tact! She whisked to the foot of the stairs now, and called: "Ian—Ronald—Do you know what time it is?" I smiled inwardly at the ambiguity of the question, for it wasn't nearly so late as it "sounded." When a reluctant response had come from the upper floor, Annie joined me, and we went out into the lovely old walled garden. When we returned, some time later, there was Bella Muir again, still glooming. "They're no stirring yet—" "They'll be looking to me to hae them done—" (So that was what was bothering her.) Annie stood thinking for a moment, then she made what seemed a strange reply. She said, "Start frying the ham."

"The ham?" And Bella stared at her incredulously. "It's mair nor an hour till breakfast."

"Just do a wee bit," explained Annie. "And save it for the cat." Then she added, mischievously, "That'll bring them down fast."

And it did! Soon, looking very neat in their Sunday Eton suits, they hastened downstairs, and toward the dining room. But Bella Muir, a pair of shoes in each

hand, hailed them from the rear hall. "Ye hae these to do," she informed them, grimly.

After breakfast we set out for church, the two boys, as usual, walking a little ahead of us, by themselves. The church was two miles away. How still it was—for the natives didn't go "abroad" before the church bells rang. And when they did start ringing, what a sudden transformation there was! From walking in what might have been a deserted village, we were now forming part of a very decorous procession, for hurrying on the way to church was frowned upon. As for driving—that was out of the question.

Inside the dim vestibule of the old, gray building, there were two receptacles for the church collection, each presided over by a black-coated elder. As we paused to make our contributions, Ronald pulled from his pocket a big brown penny and dropped it into the plate. But as he did so, a silver sixpence, which had stuck to his tight kid glove, tinkled to the stone floor, and rolled between the very feet of the elder. The boy hesitated, clearly wondering if he dare retrieve his treasure from such a position. And then the elder settled the question. He picked up the coin with a firm finger and thumb, and he placed it gently, respectfully—into the church plate!

Under cover of the first hymn, I heard the boys' excited rumblings. "Now they couldn't buy it—it needed two sixpences, and only one—Ian's—was left."

I knew that each boy received a penny a week for pocket money, so that sixpence represented quite a bit of self-denial. If only in some unobtrusive way I could refund it to them. Better still, if only I could present them with the thing that now seemed out of reach. But what was it? I must try to discover what it was. And I did so—sooner than I expected.

It was when we stood again to sing. We were struggling through a psalm, and as it was the first time I had ever attempted to sing a psalm, I was going softly. But not so the two boys. They knew the words, and they sang lustily, evidently proud of their prowess, albeit each one was in a different key. Disapproving glances were coming our way, and Annie's face had become crimson with embarrassment, when she suddenly leaned toward them and said in a fierce whisper: "Haud yer wheesht, ye feckless loons."

She had a way when excited of breaking into Scotch like that. I used to love it. What she had said, I afterward learned, was, "Keep quiet, you thoughtless fellows." But somehow, the English version doesn't seem to have the force and piquancy of the original. So the boys stopped singing, and remained standing straight and still, their profiles like silhouettes. Near the close of the singing I heard Ronald say, with a sigh, "D'you think we'll find another anchor for a shilling, Ian?" So "it" was an anchor!

The service came to a close, and afterward there were introductions. Annie seemed pleased and proud to present people to "the Americans," and we surely were interested to meet the people. Mr. Geddes, for example. Where had we seen him before? Oh, yes—down at the wharf. He was Gavin Geddes, the boatman.

"Mr. Geddes," I asked, eagerly, "have you an anchor for sale?"

With a puzzled look at me, he said, "Aye, but it's promised."

I rushed on. "But the boys haven't the money now, and I want to surprise them. Please keep it for me. Mr. Geddes, I'll send a wagon tomorrow."

But Mr. Geddes had suddenly remembered where he was.

"We canna be doing business on the Sabbath," he said, sternly.

"Aw—Gav-in—," wailed a reproachful young voice, and turning we found the two boys staring at us anxiously, oblivious of all but what they had just overheard. The next moment, however, the situation dawned upon them and they reddened slowly. I placed an arm about the shoulders of each boy and smiling down on them, I said:

"Then, we'll do business first thing in the morning—all three of us. Mr. Geddes won't forget us."

The older boy, always inarticulate, only answered with a swift shining glance, but Ronald paid me what I afterward realized was a very high compliment—coming from him. He said, with a sudden little gulp in his voice:

"I'd—we'd like to—walk home with you." M. G. G.

The Wide Horizon

A Permanent "Brain Trust"—I

By W. Y. Elliott

Professor of Government, Harvard University

A "BRAIN TRUST" seems novel to Americans. In England it is an accepted feature of every government and every party. Party programs are regularly drawn up by a group of experts equipped with a research staff. There is an additional "brain trust" at the disposal of any party in power made up of the permanent officials of the Government. Had the United States Government been equipped with a similar richness of distinguished authorities among the permanent officials it would not have been necessary to improvise so many appointments by resort to the universities. Many of the worst mistakes of the New Deal, certainly many of its administrative ineptitudes, would have been avoided—not because of shunning professors but because the issues would have been handled by experienced administrators.

Every British government goes into office with a smoothly functioning administrative machine that can not only carry on the normal routine of government, but which can help to shape decisions so as to avoid blunders. It would seem incredible to an Englishman that there is no permanent head to any department of the Government of the United States. There are many able officials in all the departments, men who, individual for individual, are at least the equals of their opposite numbers in British departments. But they stand under the shadow of political patronage.

One of the worst features of the New Deal is the fact that even the best of these old civil servants in Washington have seen new men, totally unused to governmental problems, brought in and placed at higher salaries and in positions of importance to which they might well have aspired. There is a deadening quality in the knowledge that they may not hope in the service to become more than bureau or division chiefs, and that in these positions they are never safe from the clutching hand of the spoils system or from political pressure.

At present, the United States has as able a Civil Service Commission as it has ever had. Yet this commission is really helpless, of itself, to do more than correct the administrative details of the civil service's failings. It cannot create a career leading to the permanent headship of a department, nor prevent patronage from being felt where important posts are to be filled.

The result is that Americans find themselves, at a crisis in our national life, with a woefully inadequate instrument of government. The antipathy of business men to regulation by such a bureaucracy as we have at present is soundly grounded. It is a machinery politically dominated—kept from developing any coherent morale as a service.

One reason Americans have tolerated a governmental machinery so inadequate and inefficient is the tradition of American life that government plays a relatively unimportant rôle in business and affects men's daily lives but slightly. Up to about 1890, federal centralization had not proceeded far enough to put drastic regulations on business activity or on men's ordinary concerns.

The time is now past, however, when business can afford so inefficient a method. Business under modern conditions is going to have to depend on getting intelligent government.

Americans must create a new tradition, as Great Britain did after Macaulay's reforms had so brilliantly justified themselves in the Indian Civil Service. Government became vital to the interests of British business. So British business insisted on reform of a system in which spoils and patronage were more important than in the United States.

But it must be faced as a fact that this reform was easier for Great Britain than it will be for the United States. Not only does the more extreme social democracy of America balk more at the British concept that only university men are fitly trained to develop into the best administrators; stronger than that or than our rooted habit of regarding the Government as owing the party war horses a living, is the difficulty inherent in our separation of legislative and executive powers.

In Great Britain the Cabinet had established beyond doubt, by the middle of the last century, its collective responsibility and its right to ask for (and automatically receive from the Crown) a dissolution of the House of Commons—and new elections whenever it could no longer carry a majority with the Cabinet's policy. This gave the executive a whip hand in England that parliamentary government never effectively got on the Continent—and for the lack of which European parliamentary institutions bid fair to go down before the need of a strong executive.

With this power of dissolution as a whip to crack over Congress, the President would not need patronage. In fact, patronage tends to be exhausted, under normal conditions, when he needs it most. Once he had the right to dissolve Congress, the retention of patronage, which in fact causes many of his enormous present difficulties, would become a liability. He could follow his natural desire, as the Chief Executive, to strengthen the administrative departments and turn their chief posts into permanent civil service positions open to career men.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

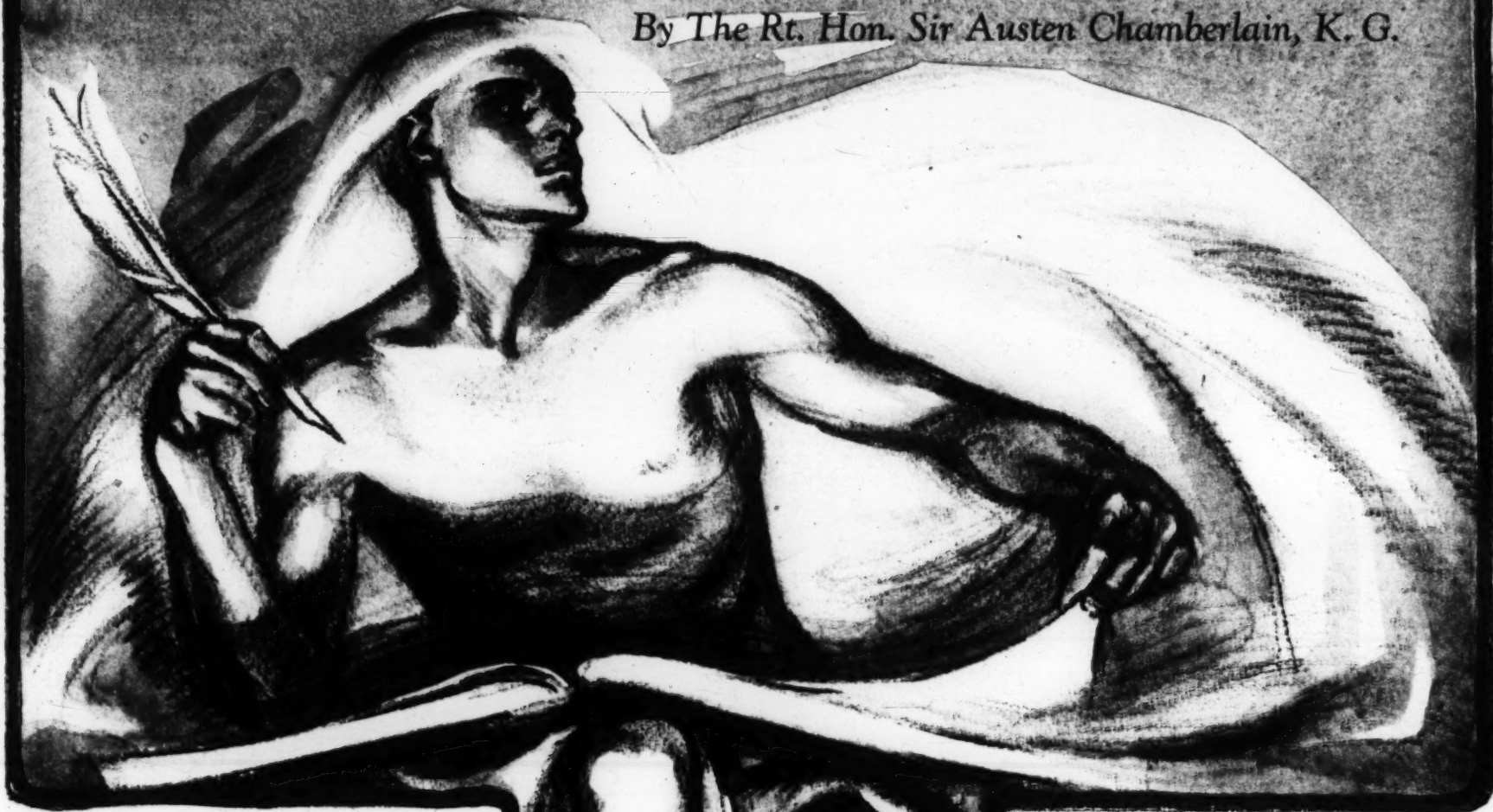
BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, DECEMBER 5, 1934

The Continuing Record of Anglo-American Amity

By The Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K. G.



BESIDE THE MALL, the broad avenue which runs from Buckingham Palace to the Admiralty Arch, there stands a monument erected by the officers and men of the Royal Marines in memory of their comrades who fell in the South African War and the Boxer troubles in China. It represents a private of the corps standing at bay with a fallen comrade at his feet.

On the pedestal are two bronze bas-reliefs. The one shows a party of marines working the big naval guns at the defense of Ladysmith; the other depicts an episode in the defense of the Peking Legations, and the moment chosen is one when, all the British officers being disabled by wounds or illness, the detachment was commanded by a United States officer, easily distinguishable by his uniform from the British troops in whose midst he stands. The scenes to be depicted were chosen by the marines themselves.

Is there in any other country a monument erected by soldiers to their fallen comrades where they have deliberately selected from a crowd of glorious memories that one moment which shows them fighting under the command of an officer of another country than their own? No words of mine could so well express the sense of comradeship and kinship which Britons feel for Americans.

Perhaps we sometimes exaggerate the kinship. No Englishman in common parlance would speak of an American as a foreigner. It comes to us naturally to think of Americans as kinsmen from whom we have parted, with whom we have, alas, twice quarreled and not infrequently disagreed, but still as kinsmen—men who speak the same language, who shared all but a small fraction of our history, who read the same Bible, who are co-heirs with us of the glories of English literature,

who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake, the faith and morals hold
That Milton held."

We are apt to forget how large a part of those who went even from our own islands went with bitterness in their hearts. Still more, perhaps, are we apt to for-

get how large a part of the population of the United States today is drawn from other sources with different habits, sympathies and traditions. But when all due allowance is made for the differences that do exist, we believe that we are nearer to Americans than to any other nation outside the British Commonwealth and that in fundamentals we stand for the same things.

It is a truism of British policy that the greatest British interest is peace, but a war between the United States and ourselves seems to us different in kind from any other war, so fratricidal, so unnatural that we refuse to contemplate it even as a possibility, and that for as long as I have known anything of British Governments it has never entered into their calculations of what was necessary for defense. The 3000-mile frontier between Canada and the United States is unfortified. It is policed rather than defended by such forces as either nation maintains in its neighborhood. The British islands from the Bermudas to the Caribbean tell the same tale of trust and confidence. No European frontiers are so unguarded, nor do those who dwell on them live in such care-free security.

But, as I have said elsewhere, a mere negative statement of this kind would be a very inadequate description of our thoughts and policy. We desire not only to live at peace with the United States, but to cultivate the most cordial and the closest relations with them, and this desire has increasingly affected the course of British policy in recent years. In the Spanish-American War British sympathy was from the first entirely on the side of the United States. In China we stood with America in the early years of this century as supporters of the Open Door and as peaceful but determined opponents of the annexation of Chinese territory by particular powers; at the Conference of Algiers the objects of the British and American representatives were the same and they rendered one another reciprocal support, whilst more recently at the Conference of Versailles our delegations were habitually found in agreement on points on which both differed from the rest of the Allies.

These are cases in which common interests, common

Drawn by C. Le Roy Baldrige

traditions and similar habits of thought caused our two nations to act in general agreement. A more direct instance of the influence of American opinion on British policy is seen in the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1905, or rather, in its conversion at the Washington Conference of 1921 into a quadruple treaty to which the United States and France as well as Great Britain and Japan are parties.

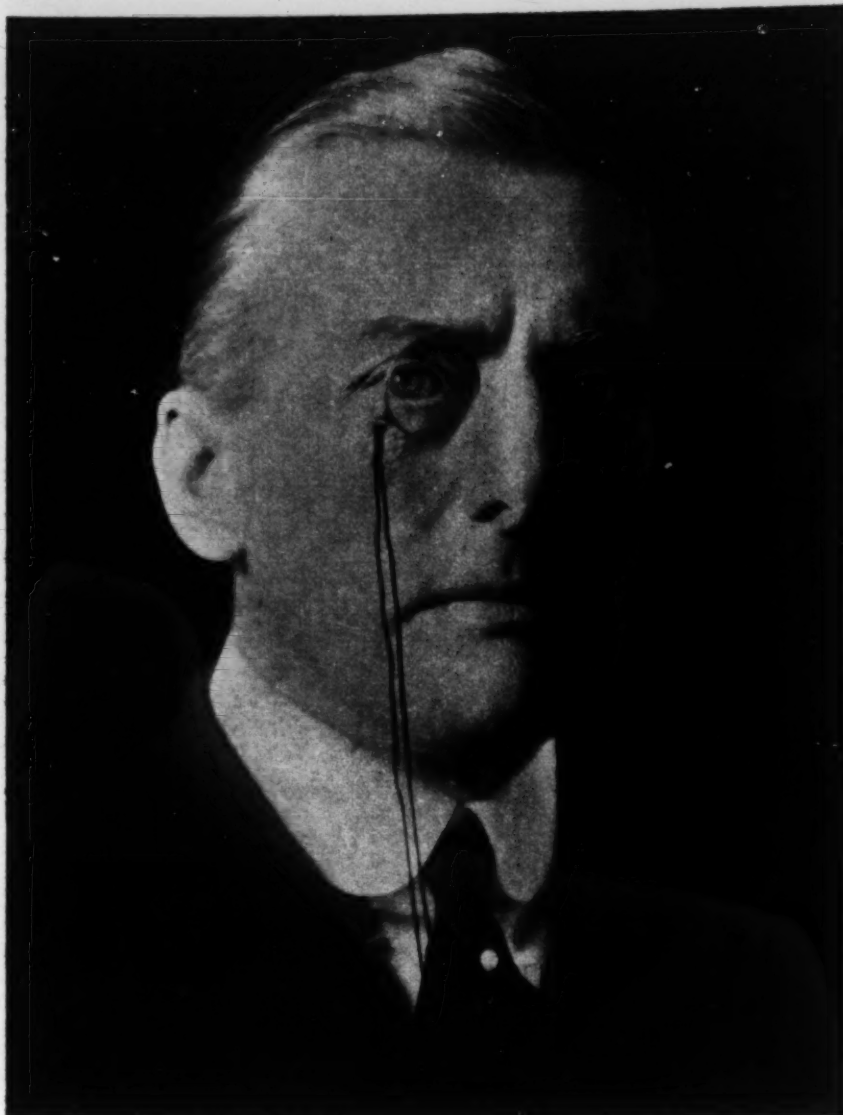
The case is an interesting one. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty had been for 20 years one of the sheet anchors of British policy. Together with the conclusion of the *Entente* with France it marked the definite abandonment of the policy of "splendid isolation" which both English parties had followed toward the close of the last century. It was moreover considered as a particular guarantee of their security by the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand and it was regarded by all of us as a bulwark of peace in the Pacific. Nevertheless, it was terminated because it gave rise to misunderstanding in America and was felt to be an obstacle to the friendship and confidence which we desired to see existing between us. It is not without significance that the strongest opposition to its renewal came from the Dominion of Canada and that Canada, whose interests have not infrequently been the bone of contention between London and Washington, was on this occasion the connecting link between British and American opinion, just as Great Britain has at other times served as a bond of union between the United States and Europe.

This, I would claim, was conspicuously the role played by Great Britain in relation to the Pact of Paris, more commonly known among us as the Kellogg Pact. It is true that the idea of a treaty outlawing war was first broached by that great Frenchman and friend of peace, Aristide Briand, but it is not, I think, too much to say that the French were surprised and even alarmed when they saw their bantling presented to them in its American clothes. Mr. Kellogg's extended pian was warmly welcomed by all sections of opinion in Great Britain and the Dominions, but the first reaction in France was less favorable and the reply of the French Government seemed to English no less than to American ears less cordial than we should have expected. I believe that in the communications which followed, Great Britain played a useful and important part in interpreting the intentions and anxieties of either party to the other and, by the friendly explanations she invited and received, removed misunderstandings and secured agreement.

The very fact that the British Empire belongs to no continent but is represented on them all gives to us a certain detachment which approximates our position in European affairs to that of the United States and fits us to be a connecting link between the Old World and the New. It is, indeed, my conviction that the wider American interests spread and the more the United States accept the consequences of their attainment to the position of a world power, the better shall we understand one another and the more shall we find ourselves driven by common interests and a common outlook to pursue a parallel policy.

It is, therefore, without jealousy that we have watched the phenomenal growth of the United States since the close of the Civil War, and we could give no greater proof of it than in accepting the doctrine of naval parity. To no other nation should we have made that sacrifice, to no other nation are we now prepared to make it. The sea has been our bulwark; it has been to us alike a defense and a highway; it is the sole means of communication between Great Britain and the rest of the Empire.

For historical reasons a standing army has never held the place in the affections of the English people which it holds in most continental countries. On the other hand the navy has always been the popular idol and our naval supremacy has been the Ark of the Covenant, as sacred to all British parties as the Monroe Doctrine to the American people. Nevertheless we have accepted without hesitation the prin-



SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN

ciple of parity with the United States, and the scale of our naval defense has in fact always been determined by other standards of comparison, whether the measure was, as at one time, equality with the fleets of the next two European powers or, as in later times, a fixed superiority over the largest continental navy.

That the readiness and unanimity with which the principle of parity with

the United States has been accepted in Great Britain is in part due to the sentiment of which I have already spoken is no doubt true, but sentiments may change and it is, therefore, well to note that in this case it has a solid basis of reasoning to support it.

The truth is that since the War of Independence there has only been one subject on which our respective views of public law have clashed, namely, the

extent and limits of the rights enjoyed by a belligerent at sea against neutral commerce; and, at any rate at the point we have now reached in the world's development, the strength of the American navy is not, paradoxical as it may seem, the decisive factor in determining how far in case of war we should press what we believe to be our rights against American opinion.

It is only in those wars in which all our resources are strained to the uttermost that the rigorous enforcement of our belligerent rights becomes a matter of high consequence to us. If in such a war the United States are engaged with us, as was the case in the later years of the great war, no difference of interest or practice arises between us. If, on the other hand, they are neutral as in the early years of that struggle, it would be simple madness to drive them into the ranks of our enemies. The plain truth is, and we may as well frankly acknowledge it, that we could not afford to do so. It would not be necessary for them to send out a fleet or even to move a ship; it would suffice that they should place an embargo on supplies to us of money and munitions of war.

As Lord Grey says in his "Twenty-Five Years," "The blockade of Germany was essential to the victory of the Allies, but the ill-will of the United States meant certain defeat. . . . The Allies soon became dependent for an adequate supply on the United States. If we quarrelled with the United States we could not get that supply. . . . The object of diplomacy, therefore, was to secure the maximum of blockade that could be enforced without a rupture with the United States." We are, therefore, obliged by self-interest to refrain from pressing our rights beyond the point at which American acquiescence can be secured lest we should be deprived of the resources which are necessary to our defenses.

Thus far I have spoken of the feelings of Britons toward America. What are the feelings of Americans toward Britain? It is a momentous question and on the answer much depends, both for our own peoples and for the world. America has become a world power. She speaks as such and expects to be listened to as such; but no man and no nation can permanently maintain rights unless he or it accepts the responsibilities which flow from them. *Noblesse oblige*; in every privilege is inherent a corresponding duty. Unless the duty is accepted, the privilege cannot be sustained — good democratic doctrine, surely, which should appeal to the great republic.

The United States may still avoid entangling arrangements in Europe. They may isolate themselves, but they cannot immunize themselves, as the course of the great war shows. Their concern with Europe grows greater and their co-operation tends to increase as their commerce grows and their interests widen. Must not Americans sometimes ask themselves whether it would not be wiser—and safer—to try to guide events rather than merely to suffer their consequences?

I put the question only. I do not attempt to answer it. I venture only the prediction that if ever Americans are led by events to answer it in the affirmative, common interests and common habits of thought will make Great Britain and America the supporters of common ideas and associates in the cause of freedom and of peace.

Perhaps of more immediate interest to Americans than the dangers and difficulties of the Old World are the problems of the Pacific. New currents are stirring in the Far East; a new and, it may well be, a decisive era is opening. What is to be the attitude of the United States to these developments? American policy is obscure and perhaps not yet decided. Yet it is with America that the decision rests. It is by her that the lead must be given.

An Englishman can only say that the declared policy of the United States and Great Britain is the same—the maintenance of the integrity of China and of the Open Door for the trade and enterprise of all nations. Will this common purpose suffice to produce a common policy? On the answer to that question peace may well depend, but the answer can be given only by America

The Walls of Jericho

By FLORA LAWRENCE MYERS

War waits—listening
Within his citadel.
War waits—listening
The long full song he hears.
His clumsy walls are shrinking,
Are crumbling, are swaying.
War waits—listening,
Powerless before a song.

Ten thousand persons singing,
Ten thousand persons waking,
A million deeply thinking,
Around the walls they go.

Peace,—peace,
Incomparable peace,
Unalterable peace,
Law,—law.

This mighty song is swelling
About the walls, above, below—
War waits—listening
Day on day is listening,
One, two, three days
Around the walls they go.
One year,—ten years—
War waits—listening.

Ten thousand persons singing,
Ten thousand persons waking,
A million deeply thinking,
Around the walls they go.

War waits—listening,
Powerless before a song.
Four,—five,—six—
The trumpets!
Shout, little son,
Shout!

Political Parties Face the Test

America Must Decide During the Next Two Years Upon Its Course, and Every Citizen Has the Obligation and Opportunity to Think Carefully and Act Wisely in the Public Interest

By Ralph O. Brewster

Representative in Congress, Former Governor of Maine

SIR ORACLE NOW has his day. The country reverberates with the prophecies of what is to happen to the profit system, to political parties, to democracy in general—and to the security of the individual.

Partisans cry for an Abraham Lincoln to lead the Republican Party from the wilderness. Others equally partisan insist that the modern Lincoln is already holding before us as Chief Executive the vision of the promised land.

The breaking up of partisan beliefs may seem temporarily to spell chaos but in reality offers an invitation and a challenge for right thinking to become supreme. Principle need no longer be obscured by the trappings of tradition. The renaissance of American idealism may come from the throes of a catastrophe that in its economic implications is comparable with the Revolution of 1775 and the Civil War of 1861.

History deceives and deludes us by contracting great events into a year and a phrase. Too easily we forget that profound changes in the popular consciousness are the product of years of growth.

In the early days of the great war a far-seeing leader from South Africa prophesied that "civilization has folded its tents and is once again upon the march." Perhaps thoughtful citizens begin now to sense the significance of this sentence as their education progresses in the meaning of the right and of the left.

The sharp conflict of opinion since the recent election as to the probable course of events in both the political and economic fields is a sufficient indication that these times are an invitation to individuals to think rightly and clearly and constantly as to the meaning of America and of a Christian civilization in the history of the world.

Tremendous forces for good and evil are more and more emerging in a grapple for supremacy to determine whether the world shall continue to progress or whether another period of darkness impends.

It does not require a conviction that God is in His heaven to find abounding evidences that America and Great Britain at least as factors in civilization are not yet ready for disintegration before the destructive influences of lust or greed.

One thing surely is increasingly clear. No American has a right to claim his name as a citizen of a self-governing democracy or an exponent of Anglo-Saxon civilization unless the significance of this thousand-year struggle for liberty is dawning upon his consciousness and he is individually and daily directing his thought to the realization of that righteous government which must be ultimately the salvation of the world. In the happy and comfortable and possibly complacent days of the Victorian era it was all too easy to forget the responsibilities of democratic government and their implications in the life of the individual.

Mass suggestion and highly organized propaganda following the technique developed during the World War still offer their subtle lure and would deceive the very elect as well as the unelected.

Principle must be translated into government or democracy has not demonstrated its superiority to despotism. There is no limit to the power of individual right thought and in this pro-

found truth will be found ultimately the solution of our ills.

Meanwhile what of party government in the next Congress of the United States?

The political mind of the mass tends to follow through to an extent that has often been the despair of advocates of righteous causes but the resultant stability of institutions is the surest guarantee of protection in a period of

contemptuous dismissal of the Republican Party as a political factor by James A. Farley is hardly warranted. Any party organization which has polled more than twelve million votes in the presence of twelve billion dollars and secured more than 45 per cent of the popular vote in a hard-fought election cannot be treated so cavalierly as Mr. Farley would wish.

The future of the Republican Party rests in the hands of millions of Ameri-

can citizens. In the economic transition there is much to suggest the period that preceded the Civil War and the breaking up of political parties that then occurred. If full faith and credit are to be attached to the considered utterances of Democratic leaders, such as Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, former Governor Alfred E. Smith and John W. Davis of New York, and former Senator

James A. Reed of Missouri, together with the presumed procedure of the American Liberty League under the very competent and practical direction of Jouett Shouse and John J. Ras-kob, there is real occasion to consider whether there may not be a candidate representing Constitutional Democrats in the next election. The action of the Democratic state convention of Georgia in denouncing the program of the Administration is concrete evidence that such a movement is not confined to the Northeast, or to a few rugged Jeffersonians of the type of Senator Carter Glass.

Meanwhile the political ideas represented by Senators La Follette and Long, and by Upton Sinclair, are building up increasing pressure on the President in the West and Southwest and challenge even his capacity to co-ordinate these elements into a concerted program during the coming session of Congress.

Certainly political genius of the highest order will be required to bring these elements into an accord upon a program of any kind.

The problem of the Republican Party, however, is not the distress of its opponent, however much satisfaction some of the opposition may seem to have derived from similar divisions within the Republican Party in former years, but is rather the consolidation of its own position upon increasingly liberal lines:

Secretary Wallace is entirely warranted in his declaration that "America must choose." The developments of the next two years may determine whether that choice involves a balanced budget, a sound currency, a protected economy stabilized on nationalistic lines, a constantly expanded and strengthened civil service, a public works program as a balance wheel and not as a means of socializing the industry of the United States, and relief as the alleviation of human suffering and not as the motive power of a Tammany machine.

The Republican Party may well be offered an opportunity to crusade upon such a platform.

Complete regimentation of labor or the machinery of production from Washington is not likely even in the present temper of the American people until every other recourse has been exhausted. The love of individual liberty is too deeply ingrained in generations of Americans to be so lightly cast aside.

American democracy is sufficiently intelligent and politically conscious to escape from the frying pan of monopolistic fetters without landing in the fire of a highly colored Socialist Utopia.

The betrayal of public confidence by powerful financiers as dramatically revealed in recent investigations, or even the unfortunate condoning of their practices by many of their associates until their evil practices were disclosed, will not lead the American people to destroy the goose of individual initiative that has laid the golden egg of the most amazing

(Continued on Page 14)



CASTING "ABSENTEE VOTES"

In Washington, D. C., Many Persons Busy on Special Government Assignments Are Able to Cast Their Ballots, to Be Mailed to Their Home Towns. The District of Columbia, Which Includes Washington, Is Itself Voteless. More Than 50,000 Votes Were Mailed From There to Every State in the Union.

Wide World

change and of what to many may mistakenly seem chaos.

The significance of this trait is well illustrated in the recent Maine election. A Democratic governor was re-elected by a majority of over 20,000. A Republican United States senator was re-elected by a majority under 2000. The congressional elections were a draw as one Democratic congressman was re-elected while in the other two districts a Republican and a Democratic incumbent respectively were defeated.

This would certainly indicate that the State was in rather a close political balance. Yet out of 109 county candidates balloted upon in the same election, 90 Republicans were successful, and only 19 Democrats, while the Legislature elected at the same time is composed of 118 Republicans and 66 Democrats.

The same phenomenon appeared in the South in 1928 when former President Hoover carried many of the southern states but did not carry with him in his sweep the remainder of the ticket.

The party organization is much more dependent upon these local candidates than upon the head of the ticket, since they constitute the army that really carries on the battle. Generals may be changed with some readiness but it takes much time and effort to recruit an army.

While shifts of political sentiment undoubtedly occur, they cannot be considered permanent on the basis of one or two elections. This has been repeatedly demonstrated in the history of American politics.

Raymond Moley is not cultivating a bogey man when he suggests that the

cans who have hitherto found in this party the embodiment of their ideas and their ideals. The Republican Party faces the future with a more united front than it has known for many years and may give thanks to the opposition for some portion of its purging.

Senator Borah has a considerable reputation for political acuteness and for devotion to principle. It is significant that today he considers the Republican franchise as having real political value as he sounds the call for a crusade to save the Constitution and old-fashioned Americanism.

The discordant elements within the democracy that daily try to limit the skill of even so masterful a politician as the one who now sits in the White House are a sufficient demonstration of the problem that is faced and afford ample warrant for the continuance of the Republican Party as a constructive alternative to the chaos that sometimes seems to loom.

There is involved no disparagement of the idealism or the sincerity of many members of the Administration in the courses they now earnestly advocate if attention is called to the departure which they present both from the platform and the utterances of responsible members of the Administration within the past two years, and the extent to which these proposals have been scathingly denounced by those who until very recently have been considered as the best exemplars of Democratic principles—including the two last nominees for the Presidency of the Democratic Party.

In the torrent of emotions that have been loosed during this period of eco-

The New Congresswoman

When Mrs. Roosevelt Went Campaigning to Help Elect Mrs. Caroline O'Day, She Was Endorsing Known Ideals of Public Service in a Friend of Many Mutual Experiences

By Janet Mabie

IT WAS A PRETTY RIDICULOUS thing to be sitting in Mrs. Caroline O'Day's drawing room on the day after election, expecting her to be collected and congressional, when she hadn't got to bed until nearly breakfast time or had a chance to think what she thinks, so to speak, in the light of election being an accomplished fact.

She lives in Sunset Lane, on the fringe of the Appawamus Club in Rye, said to be the finest golf course in the United States. It is a long, comfortable-looking house of brick; a chinchilla sky and a westerling light subdued the handful of gold left on a maple tree standing in the middle of a lawn as smooth as an English bowling green. A Kerry blue spoke in an eager tone and put his paws up for fun. His name is Kerry and the O'Days bought him in County Kerry, and he needs plucking but seemed rather to like the ragged curls of his coat.

A fire burned in an old-fashioned grate. The telephone rang incessantly. A maid with no nonsense about her shook her head a little over the things people will do with a telephone because a person has got elected to Congress.

Mrs. O'Day came down stairs. She is nice and simple and direct. No female politician bluster. No "morning-after" nerves. She campaigned. She got elected. She was going to Congress. Others have done it. No need to carry on about it.

Something was said about her past political experience.

"Well, you know, it was George's mother who got me into political work." That would be Mrs. J. Bishop Putnam, mother of George Palmer Putnam, mother-in-law of Amelia Earhart. You can look over the trees from Mrs. O'Day's house and see where the Putnams' house is, at the top of a wooded ravine.

"Yes; it was before suffrage. Mrs. Putnam was the one who got us together to read books that would teach us something about how to be useful in government. Then the suffrage campaign came along. When it came time to declare our politics, two of the reading group declared for Socialism, and the rest of us for the Democratic Party. Mrs. Putnam wanted to campaign around the county for suffrage, but she didn't have a car; so I said if she'd furnish the brains I'd furnish the car. She did, and I did, and she organized the county. Then she decided to move into New York, and the men said, 'But what are we going to do without you?' And she said, 'Use Caroline O'Day; she knows everything I know.' So they rather handed Mrs. Putnam's mantle on to me, and it made me what I am today."

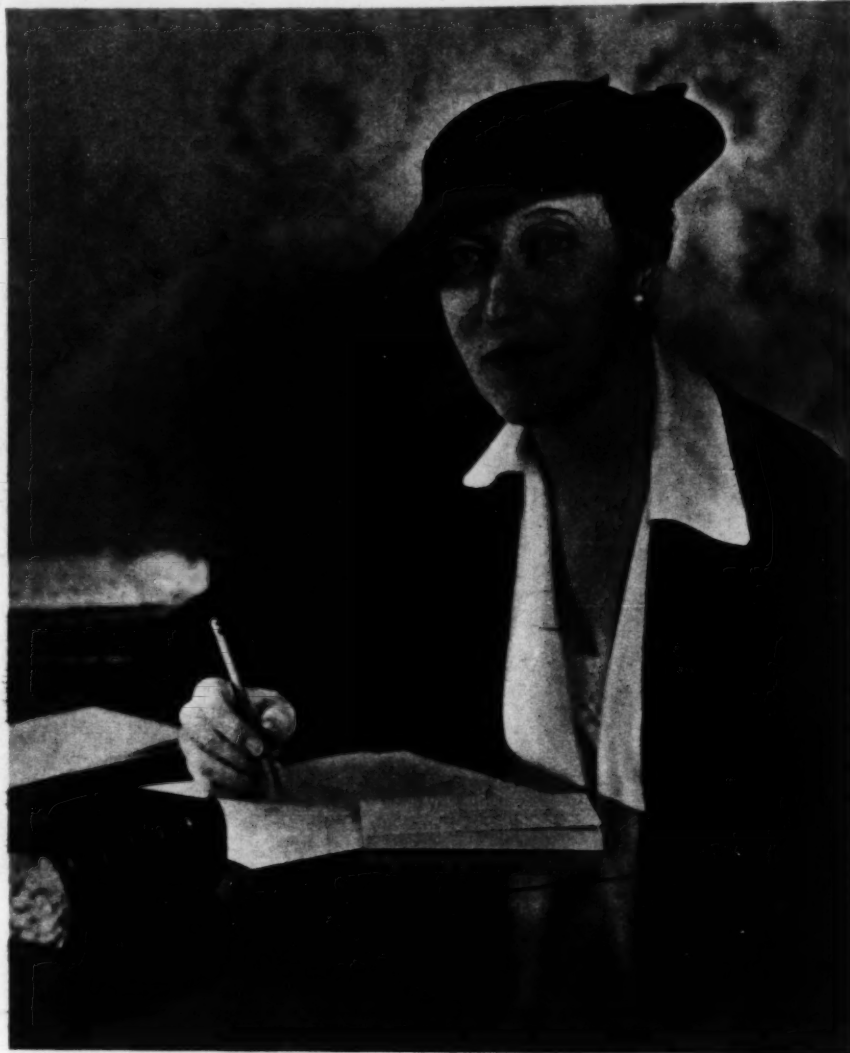
The chinchilla sky changed to mole, the Kerry blue spoke tantalizingly to cats in his sleep, the light faded so that only a dim smudge of rose was left in the autumn woods at the back of the house.

Mrs. O'Day has three children. A daughter Ella, who was with her mother at the Biltmore on election night; a son in business in New York; another son in the United States Consul's office in Caracas. Mr. O'Day was an official of the Standard Oil Company, and passed on in 1916. The sons and daughter have their own lives and Mrs. O'Day has leisure to make herself useful. In 1926 she became assistant chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee. She does social service work because she likes it and thinks it needs everyone who can help.

She does not mince words if anyone mentions the possibility of a war. She has already been in trouble for her views about that. During the World War she had people come to her house who wanted to talk about peace, instead of war. The secret service took an in-

terest in her. And she says now that, while it is her temperament to enter upon her job in Congress as a tractable person, if it comes to an issue about a war, she is practically certain simply to kiss her children good-by and start for Leavenworth for she will never, under any circumstances, have anything to do with war.

in America. The spirit of co-operation, of putting the shoulder to the wheel, of working for the betterment of the masses, I don't think the spirit of America has changed fundamentally. The people are as courageous as they were during the World War. But I am afraid we shall always have some selfish, grasping, unreliable people. No



MRS. CAROLINE O'DAY

© Bachrach

She wouldn't give any money to the Red Cross because she wouldn't have a hand in anything that patched up boys and sent them out to get smashed up again. She will compromise with most things, in the sensible way that every intelligent person realizes the need for compromise on occasion, but never with war.

But the thing you think about most quickly upon seeing her is that here is the woman who caused the wife of the President of the United States to campaign for her, to the considerable confusion and annoyance of opponents, who thereupon omitted to abide by the Marquis of Queensbury rules in the ensuing proceedings.

Mrs. O'Day smiled earnestly; she wears plain clothes, and makes plain gestures and her viewpoint is one of good taste and discretion.

"I told Eleanor Roosevelt I thought it was a mistake for her to try to speak for me. I felt she oughtn't. But she raised her eyebrows at me—and did."

And the immediate thought was that Mrs. Roosevelt would have done just that, though Mrs. O'Day would have tried to stop her, because they are both that sort of woman.

We fell on a fighting topic in politics. Graft.

"Do you suppose there is any such thing as keeping the grafters' fingers out of the people's money?"

Mrs. O'Day laughed ruefully.

"No, I shouldn't think so. At the beginning of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration there was a glorious spirit abroad

law ever conceived can exterminate them. Only when human nature is educated to the highest point, spiritually and mentally, will we find the realization of the ideal. We can't legislate human nature; we can only educate it and pray for it.

"But I'll tell you what I do think. I think, over a considerable period of time, we can get new blood into politics. I think we can expect to make politics as a career gradually attractive to young people. They won't get much money for their service, but they'll be public servants, and I have a feeling there are getting to be more and more young people who rather like the idea of public service for its own sake. I think they'll be the kind whose fingers won't itch as those of some of the fore-runners have."

It is quite a jump, from the quiet, almost retired life of Sunset Lane to the hurly-burly of Washington, for a woman who has never stayed in Washington more than a few days at a time. Mrs. O'Day looked around the dark paneled room, with its candles, and small paned windows, and air of no fuss and grandeur but great and mellow comfort, and there seemed the merest flicker of wistfulness as she said, "If it had been a few years ago, I could have managed to keep my home here, and a house in Washington. But I guess now a little house—I hope in Georgetown if it doesn't cost too much (Do you know anything about rents in Georgetown?)—will be all I can manage. I look forward to living in Washington.

I have stayed there from time to time since the Roosevelts have been there, but I hate hotels, and know very little about the city socially. I hear the ways of the cave dwellers, as they seem to call them, are very distinctive, and that one must learn how to jibe with them, in order to get along. I think it will be fun. And, of course, I expect to work hard. It is one thing to get elected. It is another to come up to the standard."

As has been said, the afternoon of the day after election was hardly the time to press the lady for a program of action. She isn't the kind who would seize her plurality firmly by the scruff of its neck and say, nobly, "Now that I have been elected, I am going to do so, and so, and so—so see my smoke."

Her campaign platform is well known but bears emphasis for its good common sense. She had six points. Higher standards for wage earners. Adequate relief at the lowest cost to the taxpayer. A power program of benefit to the consumer. A sound fiscal policy. Friendly foreign relations. And wider opportunity for women in government.

For at least two of the points she has had a good deal of practical training.

"Years and years ago," she said, "Eleanor Roosevelt and I joined the Women's Trade Union League. Rose Schneiderman has been our friend ever since. She is down in Washington now, working on the code things, and I thought I might be able to be of some help to her. It is an awfully important need. We haven't been fair in these matters."

"Then I got a chance to work on Miss Perkins's committee of 45 to survey Ellis Island and some other aspects of immigration, and I thought I might now be able to do some of the spade work that we found lacking as a result of our study. You will remember that there was a lot of apprehension about Communists, and a lot of cruel things were done to immigrants in the name of getting at the facts. I think there are a lot of things to be got at, but that it can be by a more humane way, and I want to see if I can be useful."

Mrs. O'Day was going out to dinner, it was dark outdoors, and the Kerry blue was sighing into his paws on the polished floor.

"What do you do to play?" It seemed a fair question, as a woman ought not to work all the time.

"Oh, I like to walk, and travel. Fly? Never in this country, as near as I live to Amelia and Ruth Nichols! I've flown on the Continent. I flew once from Jerusalem to Cairo because someone said that Petra was a beautiful place I ought to see, as it had been lost for 800 years, and was carved out of rose-colored rock. I had read about it in Lowell Thomas's book 'With Lawrence in Arabia,' and I up and left a world cruise I was on, to get in that trip. You had to do everything from flying to riding horses to get there, but it was worth it!"

"I find getting elected brings curious correspondence. I have had a mountain each from the sound money people, the silver money people and the paper money people today. I just looked, I didn't touch. After all! I got a questionnaire from someone imploring me to say what I do with my leisure time and if it weren't rude I should be tempted to write and say 'What is that?' But it has all been a great deal of fun, and I feel a tremendous responsibility and if today it all seems sort of jumbled, you will understand. . . ."

A car swished on the drive. A few little stars came out in the arch of the sky over the golden tree standing, whispering to itself in the light evening breeze. Overhead the Boston plane was a rhythm and riding lights. The Kerry blue stalked to the door beside Mrs. O'Day. The telephone rang insistently.

Patriotism or Profits?

Resumption of Senate Munitions Inquiry Suggests the Question, and Persons of All Countries Must Answer Whether Arms Dealers Are Longer to Build Fortunes on Public Gullibility

By Carlyle Morgan

SEVEN SENATORS IN SEARCH of an answer. Thus Pirandello, this year's literary Nobel Prize winner, might title the exciting and significant drama just starting its second act in Washington after a 10-weeks intermission. The question? Patriotism or profits. It is the unenviable job of the seven senators to determine which of these considerations is uppermost when American munitioneers hawk their wares to governments.

Four Democrats. Three Republicans. Not a "pacifist" in the lot. Obviously the special committee of the United States Senate investigating the munitions industry can be trusted to take a safe and sane view of things—a view tempered by the same influences that mold the opinions of most thoughtful, loyal United States citizens.

The munitions investigators on Monday picked up threads of a network which they unraveled in public for 20 days, beginning last Sept. 1. To learn and show how these strings extended across national boundaries was the first object of their inquiry. They collected evidence of international working agreements between armament makers, of bribery of foreign government officials. They heard, and allowed publication of, testimony that blew up squalls of protest in the United States and some other countries. They got possession of some documents which even they thought best not to publish. Now they mean to find out what manner of relations exists between American munitions vendors and the United States Government.

A good deal of preparation was necessary before the first public hearings could take place. Data had to be collected in several important cities to lay the groundwork for effective investigation of so ramified a business as is privateering in death. The first appropriation for this task was a minute \$15,000. Later it was raised to \$50,000. More will be needed. But if \$50,000 for an inquiry looks like a lot of government money, just price some of the profit-making products of the industry which this committee is investigating. You will find that a single mobile gun may cost the Government around \$90,000, and that submarines, which figured somewhat dramatically in the public hearings, are not too costly for the national purse at \$3,297,000 each.

Up to now—and the appropriations have not quite run out—the Senate committee's revelations may be said to have justified fully the effort and expense they have required. Many of the disclosures have been as startling as those sometimes questioned statements in such sensational but useful books as "War for Profits," "Merchants of Death," "Iron, Blood and Profits," and in the Zaharoff literature.

The hearings have made plain the importance of continuing the investigation. And this importance must be as strongly emphasized in behalf of army and navy departments, military and naval officers, and those munitions firms which may have only records of honesty and patriotism to show, as in behalf of world peace, which has too often been a secondary consideration among arms marketers.

A steadily mounting history of conscienceless dealing among armors and governments is already a heritage of the people in more than one country. Wherever some independence of thought and expression are still extant, those who would have to bear the main burden of another great war are suspecting the worst of

certain of their industrial and political leaders. If the worst is true, these people are guessing "warm" already. If it is not true, it is most desirable, not only for the sake of peace but for patriotism's sake, that honest and thorough investigation be encouraged to clear the air.

For if there is one thing more demoralizing than any other to a people's patriotism, if there is any argument stronger for a peace-at-any-price pacifism, it is the knowledge that some individuals are allowed not only to make vast profits from war but to add to their gains by giving aid to the enemy.

The munitions inquiry at Washington is usually considered to have its roots in a proposal by North Dakota's Republican Senator Nye that slaughter-swollen incomes above the \$10,000 mark be taxed 98 per cent in war time. In Washington you can hear it told how Senator Nye had his investigation resolution on the calendar with little prospect that the Senate would ever get round to it. When the New Deal Administration's General Revenue Bill came to the Senate and its supporters were in much haste to get it enacted, Senator Nye proposed the war-time 98 per cent tax as an amendment. It took him a valuable hour or more to do it, and to include a reference to the five

or six other equally articulate senators who he knew wanted also to discuss it. But Senator Nye recognized the need for haste with regard to the revenue bill and was willing to sidetrack his tax proposal to a munitions investigating committee—if only there were one.

His calendared resolution was called up. The committee was established. Filing cabinets became arsenals of paper ammunition and, after a sort of tense, before-dawn silence, all was far from quiet on the Washington front.

But the war between patriotism and the unscrupulous and uncontrolled arms traffic was going on before the maneuver in the Senate. It was going on in 1916 in the trenches. This war to end war may have been first declared in the shell-shaken thought of some allied soldier bewildered at the way his commanders were overlooking opportunities to bomb the Briey Basin where German munitions works kept steadily at the business of manufacturing allied casualties. But if the United States had been able to avoid entry into the World War the "trench pig's" mental query might not yet have grown to the proportions of a United States Senate investigation.

Nor might it be of such direct interest to Americans that Pierre-Etienne Flandin,

who only last month took the world spotlight as Premier of troubled France, said of Briey after the war: "There was a means of shortening the war, but this means was neglected for more than two years. The prolongation of the war for those who made the weapons of death was a good business." But American lives paid for the immunity of the Briey munitions plants, if one respects M. Flandin's opinion.

Americans have found exciting reading in accounts of European arms scandals. Germans storming Fort Douaumont withered on barbed wire supplied by German factories. France and Germany during the war exchanged carbides and cyanamides for magnetos through neutral Switzerland. Similar exchanges of matériel went on through other neutral countries. Espionage and bribery spice up the sordid story.

Now it is probable that many of the abuses of public good faith for which European arms mongers have become famous could never happen in the United States. Yet the American record is far from free of off-color episodes. Civil War soldiers lost their thumbs because of an arms swindle which equipped them with second-hand faulty weapons. When William B. Shearer went sabotaging at the Geneva Naval Conference in 1927, he went under American auspices.

Some idea of what space would be needed to render a complete account of questionable practices among American arms vendors can be had from the fact that the Nye Committee's first set of hearings have provided enough material for five volumes. This miniature library is now in process of publication, and persons in well-informed and influential circles believe that when it comes off the press the evidence favoring rigid control of arms manufacture and sale will be found much more conclusive than it appeared in the hurried and compressed newspaper treatment of it. It is expected, in fact, to offer a firm basis for considerable legislation.

Patriotism or profits? The Senate's investigators are answering that question in the sense of showing which of these influences has usually prevailed in armament promotion. But it will be for the public to decide which shall prevail in the future. Some indication of national sentiment on this question can be had from the increasing demands for federal control of the munitions industry—demands in which a prominent war veterans' organization recently joined. American results are encouraging similar investigation abroad. In Great Britain pressure of public opinion has caused Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to promise an inquiry which only recently he declared to be undesirable.

As peoples become more awake to the revolting way in which arms profiteers have taken advantage of their patriotism they will surely demand honest and thorough government investigations similar to this now being undertaken by the Nye Committee. Americans already have enough knowledge of certain conditions surrounding the problem of their national defense to warrant wide insistence that this, the most notable investigation yet made into the private armaments business, shall continue and shall bear fruit in effective measures for control of the munitions industry.



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LOOKING INTO THIS MUNITIONS BUSINESS

The Special Senate Committee Investigating the Manufacture and Sale of Arms Are Shown Here Peering Through Their Own Special Magnifying Glass Into a Gun Factory, Where Shells Are Being Turned Out. The Committeemen Are (Seated, Left to Right) Senators W. Warren Barbour, Arthur H. Vandenberg, Gerald P. Nye, Chairman; Walter F. George; (Standing, Left to Right) Bennet Champ Clark, James P. Pope, and Homer T. Bone.

British Justice for America?

Expensive and Politically-Minded Police Court Judges Are Replaced in England by Unpaid and Public-Spirited Justices of the Peace, Appointed for Life

By Richard L. Strout

ENGLAND IS NOW CONTRIVING to get for nothing the services of a great body of public-spirited men, who do a tremendously important legal job which, in America, is done very badly, and at a tremendous aggregate expense.

The job in question involves one of the most important phases of the machinery of justice both in England and America and includes the tribunals which handle nine tenths, or more, of the court cases in either country. America pays a big sum to have this

of petty courts on a largely unpaid basis, the American observer next discovers that a move is under way to incorporate the English system, in whole or part, in the United States.

"The same system can be employed in any American city, large or small," writes Mr. Herbert Harley, secretary of the American Judicature Society, in the journal of that organization.

"We have more than enough entirely competent and willing men and women of mature experience who have made a

is an honor to write "J. P." after one's name. It is not easy to become a J. P. The appointment is made for life. In Birmingham, for example, there are about 150 justices, with plenty of others throughout the county. The ranks are filled by the Lord Chancellor at the recommendation of a highly conscientious committee which keeps in touch with local public opinion.

In addition to their work on the bench they also have important administrative duties. They license places

In talking with barrister friends in England I found a good-natured disposition to scoff at the untrained justices of the peace, and to point out that—since they are laymen—they generally depend upon their law clerks to steer them through legal intricacies. But, as contrasted with the politically-minded American police court judge, these barristers were quick to add that, with all its faults, the English system of unpaid magistrates' courts was infinitely to be preferred. What is chiefly required from the British magistrates, it was pointed out, is common sense; and in these petty cases lay judges can supply that as well, or better, than anyone else.

Except for cases reserved for the Assizes, these British courts can take a plea of guilty in any case, and can punish to the extent of six months' imprisonment on each of two charges. Furthermore, since every case of simple larceny is triable in these courts they can complete a prosecution for the theft of, let us say, jewelry worth \$100,000, if there is no jury demand. The magistrates must bind over a person who demands a jury but, under the English system, there are comparatively few such cases. American facilities for jury challenge and almost unlimited appeal, which make justice uncertain, dilatory and (in the long run) almost unobtainable for the poor prisoner, simply do not exist in Great Britain.

It is a long story, but appointed British judges (rather than American politically elected judges), higher salaries—where salaries are paid, immensely stricter bar examinations, and a more flexible legal system all serve to make British justice quicker, more certain and more uniform than in the United States.

My informants, who included among others one of the best known intellectual advisers of the British Labor Party, did not seem to feel that the British magistrates' system tended to create a social caste by which the "rich man sat on the bench while the poor man paid the fine." I had expected my Labor friends to emphasize some such criticism, but their attitude seemed to be that, while some prejudices of the ruling class were unavoidable, the system in any event was greatly preferable to the American police court system; and that the frequent appointment of Labor and trade union "J. P.'s" had revealed no great difficulty for Socialist magistrates in agreeing with their colleagues. Indeed, the character of the justices is so obviously unimpeachable, and their efforts so patently disinterested that political affiliations are of minor consideration; and appointments (in recent years, at any rate) are made only from those who have shown real interest in civic and social affairs.

Urging this system for the United States, Mr. Harley says, "For lack of opportunity to hold office—for usually the best American citizens cannot get elected if they try—they are limited to membership in nonofficial organizations which squander their energies in trying to get paid office holders to do intelligent work.

"Under such a simple system (of the British lay magistrates' courts) we would bring to the public service the men and women most needed and they would greatly enjoy the service. We would clean up an evil that we have until now done little to ameliorate. The saving in money would appeal to everybody. In one city we are paying \$10,000 a year salary for three hours' work daily in such courts; in another city \$11,000. And in the case of a number of judges in these two cities the public would gain if they paid them five times as much, on condition that they stayed away from the courts and allowed lay magistrates, with no salaries, to do the work!"



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

DIFFERENT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

job done (by common testimony) very badly; England pays nothing at all, or next to nothing, and gets the job done very well. Recently the question has been raised by American legal writers whether or not, and how far, the United States might go in adopting the English system of magistrates' courts with their lay, unpaid justices of the peace.

In a recent trip to Birmingham I was told of an Englishman who had declared privately he would willingly give £5000 if he could be made a justice of the peace. When I related this story to a couple of barristers in London they considered it gravely, and to my surprise said that it was perfectly credible.

"But what salary does a job carry that can make a man covet it to the extent of £5000?" I asked in amazement.

"Salary—oh, there is no salary at all." "No salary! But what does the citizen get in return for becoming a justice of the peace?"

"Oh, just the opportunity to work—to work for nothing; sometimes to work very hard. Of course there is no pay—if he were paid, nobody would want the job."

Paradoxical though this sounds, it is actually the way that the magistrates' courts in the counties outside of London, with powers and authorities somewhat similar to the American police courts, generally operate.

Having made the discovery that England is running this elaborate system

success in their own affairs, in every American city, who would be glad to exercise real civic power without pay," he continues. "So far we have only slightly tapped this resource of citizenship with our unsalaried library and school board members.

"Through charter reform in most cities we have cleaned up in the aldermanic field; and our police courts now present the worst aspect of municipal government. Here justice is muddled, if not poisoned, at its source."

The British magistrates' courts provide a system of lay judges that pass upon the same kind of cases that now come before these American police court judges attacked by Mr. Harley, and so frequently denounced as one of the worst scandals of the American judicial system. The British magistrates utilize the assistance of legally trained clerks, and have a paid "stipendiary magistrate" at the head.

"But why," I said at this point, "should a private citizen undertake this job; and particularly why should a man cherish the ambition of becoming a magistrate to the extent of the—perhaps mythical—figure of £5000?"

"The answer is simple," said one friend. "Because people all over the world will do things from a sense of public service which they would never think of doing for a salary!"

The situation is, in fact, that in England, particularly in the county areas, it

for the sale of liquor, and being an incorruptible and conscientious body they tend to narrow such licenses down to responsible persons who have but one incentive, of making a good record in order to assure a continuance of business. Also, they license theaters, movies, billiard halls and boxing shows.

They also administer the Adoption of Children Act, and the fund provided for the maintenance of married women who are deserted or cruelly treated by husbands, and similar matters. To write "J. P." after the name means for a good many solid, conscientious citizens that they have gained a definite recognition in their community and that their desire to fulfill a service to society can be gratified by disinterested work—without pay.

As the system is organized, and as it is urged it should be copied in America, the work is not onerous. In Birmingham, for example, about 80 justices are considered subject to court sittings throughout the year, many others being superannuated or otherwise occupied. Of the justices assigned, each finds his name down for a certain day of each alternate week. This amounts to about 26 days of court service a year, in addition to considerable committee work. There is no compulsion, however, and a justice may send word if he cannot attend, but there are always enough present to man two or three branches of the court daily with two, three or four justices each.

An Approach to "Creative Work"

The Price of Excellence is Toil, But Every Person Submitting to Required Discipline May Escape Into New Realms of Self-Expression, so Hastening the Wedding of Art and Practicality

By Pearl Strachan

WORK HAS A NEW MEANING. Men may not have a job, but they always have, if they are normal, both a desire and a capacity for work. Many cherished illusions have been shattered during the last decade. Even the slowest of thinkers have come to recognize that just so much mechanical labor, over a given stretch of hours; in other words the old, popular concept of a job, has warped their imagination, drugged their mental powers, and prevented their participation in what they have, perhaps a trifle enviously, labeled "creative work."

Smack up against the stark necessity of doing something in a "creative line"; something with the stamp of individuality, for a market overstocked with superfluous mediocrity, men are discovering what the French chef discovered long ago when he raised his omelette to the level of culinary art. They are discovering that the building of a shapely and weatherproof barn requires the same fundamental basis as the erection of a Taj Mahal.

More and more they are thinking about "creative work." And although the product may be a humble one *per se*, such as darning a stocking (for surely making a fabric to fill a hole is definitely creative), both natural inclination and acquired technique are essentially implied. Quality is the deciding factor of success. In the heart of every human being is a normal, perpetual hunger to express his response to the power and wonder of the world he knows. It is that which explains his existence. The beginning is response. But it is only the beginning. That "first fine careless rapture" alone never produced a portrait or a statue, a cathedral or a novel, a sonata or a sonnet.

The baby who gurgles at a sunbeam is not producing art. To make his reaction understood he must become intelligible to others. He must learn and employ the language of the people in his immediate neighborhood, conforming to general rules of sentence structure. Incoherent babbling will never convey his thoughts. Similarly, no artist or craftsman can live unto himself. To share the wealth in ideas which come to him, he must be comptroller of the funds to be dispensed. Control is just as important as expression in any "creative work"; and "creative work" briefly is—just that, with the emphasis on "work."

Since one obviously cannot create nature and must, sooner or later, accept the fact that creating lies outside the power of man, "creative work" inevitably resolves itself into expression and design. Design is the "art" which controls expression; it is the knowing how and where, which and what.

I remember how impressed I was once on hearing a fellow student in an art school say, regarding some water-color landscapes by a friend, "I like them. I like what you have left out." There is a good deal that must be left out. Mere camera portrayal, whether the medium be painting or drawing; writing or sculpture; music or the dance, is not creative work.

Not an object is manufactured with-

out the application of design. Unthinkingly one speaks of nature when one means a country scene, perhaps a woodland glade where the axe of man has removed the trees which are not there; or a rustic bridge which the hand of man has built; or a crumbling, old, stone wall; or a narrow trail trodden by savage ancestors. It is the study of design which tells the artist what to emphasize in his painting or his play; what to subdue in his carving or his opera. The indolent mind which seeks to dazzle without laboring to learn the rules is one with the sorcerers of ancient Egypt who, "with their enchantments," cast their rods before Pharaoh in imitation of Aaron, whose rod, the moment theirs also became serpents, swallowed them up.

The great artist of course realizes his inability to do anything of himself. With Job he inquires, "Hath the rain a father? Or who hath begotten the drops of dew?" And each art has its language, a language with unalterable rules. The basic laws are as lasting as sun and moon and stars. The concise record of the first "creative work" appears in the Book of Genesis, a record of unfolding when "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." To defy the fundamental laws produces chaos and brings about the self-destruction of the artist. Lawlessness and art have ever been opposed. Many promising beginners have run aground on the rocks of Bohemian living and licentiousness. How many, seeking color in a mud puddle, in the alleys of the Latin Quarter or the lanes of Greenwich Village, have fallen by the wayside, none can tell.

Excellence comes through work. The painter, the sculptor, the engraver, the writer, the dancer, the musician, have their finger exercises. A sonnet consists of words arranged in sentences. Words are subject to parsing and sentences to analysis. A sonata is a series of notes grouped into phrases, divided into movements with contrasting rhythm. It can be written out, and printed copies

of it distributed to the far corners of the earth. The "natural musician," who plays only by ear, is obviously limited.

There must be discipline of thought. The great Pavlova permitted herself no indulgence which would add one earth-weight to her art. "To be a great artist," she is recorded as saying, "you must have loved, you must know all about love. You must suffer with love. But—listen to me, *galoupshik*—you must learn to do without it. You must spiritualize it, you must turn it into grace and beauty of movement and line. You must turn it into a living flame upon the stage, so that you will kindle your audiences and lift them with you into the sacred fire. In the end, that is the only way for any artist to love, who would be great."

Habits of thought have a great deal to do with creative work. H. B. Cotterill, writing of the palaeolithic period, says, "One may observe whether Egyptian sculpture, with all its wondrous realism and impressiveness, fulfills the function of really great art, for instead of perpetuating in grand and noble forms the affections and the sublime aspirations and imaginations of free human nature, its highest attainment seems to be to immortalize in massive blocks of imperishable granite the overweening and brutal arrogance of despotic power."

Ruskin, in his lectures, has drawn a striking contrast between the Indian and the Scottish concepts of art. Admitting the delicacy and refinement of the Oriental, he complains, however, that its designs are composed out of "meaningless fragments of colour and flowings of line" resolutely opposed to nature; that its drawings are not of man but of an eight-armed monster, not of a flower but of a mere spiral or zigzag. For such, he declares, "no star peeps through the blanket of the dark—for them neither their heaven shines nor their mountains rise—for them the flowers do not blossom—for them the creatures of field and forest do not live. They lie bound in the dungeon of their

own corruption, encompassed only by doleful phantoms, or by spectral vacancy."

The Scottish, he avers, is diametrically opposite, associating, as in the ballads of writers even as dissimilar as Scott and Burns, emotions with natural scenery. This method he describes as "hallowing its passions and confirming its principles by direct association with the charm, or power, of nature." He adds, "So long as Art is steady in the contemplation and exhibition of natural facts, so long she herself lives and grows; and in her own life and growth partly implies, partly secures, that of the nation in the midst of which she is practised."

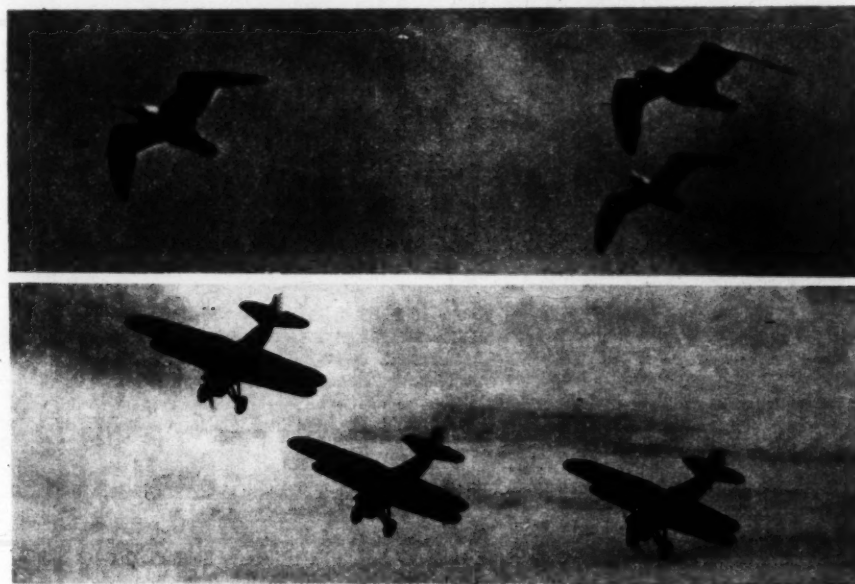
To return to the matter of mediocrity; there is a quantity of slipshod work clogging the wheels of industry today. Most of this output is in substance nothing but "finger exercises" of beginners who have not enough patience to master their art or become skilled in craftsmanship. Much of the published verse should have been considered as exercise and tossed into the wastebasket. No singer, for instance, would think of standing up in a concert hall and warbling up and down the scale in "la-lay-lee-lo-loo." The dancer spends years learning to distribute his weight, to use and control his muscles; but when he goes onto the stage to perform, his limbs, which when he began his studies showed every muscular ridge of effort, reveal to the spectators only the rounded form and rhythmic flow of the finished composition.

More than ever before in the history of civilization, the "creative worker" may attain to heights undreamed; for in this present century is a "miracle" at work. It is apparent in every line of endeavor—this breaking through an artificial barrier of centuries of inhibition, and consummating the long-delayed marriage between natural science and art. Too many striving ages have men's aspirations been thwarted by a misguided insistence on the divorce-ment of the two. One of the chief, underlying factors, a factor possibly more far-reaching than politics or economics, responsible for the division between Occidental and Oriental races, is this ancient misconception of the relation of natural science to art.

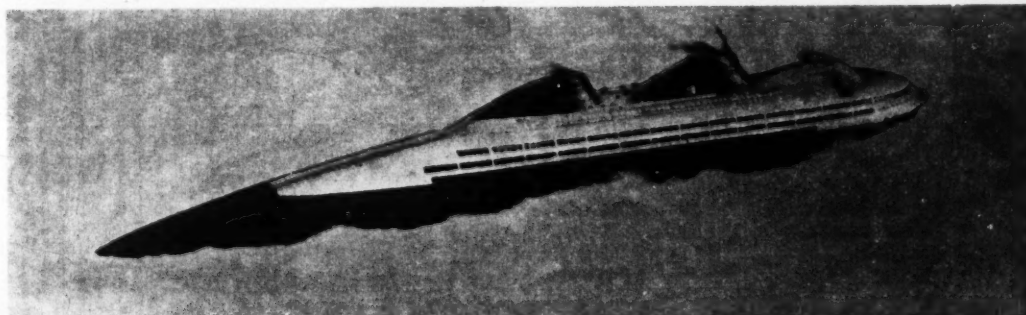
Those who have labored to introduce, for instance, railroads into an agricultural region of China, tell of the staggering difficulties in their way because of the natives' stubborn adherence to the superstition that the "spirits" supposed to infest the district would take revenge. When racial differences are viewed in the light of more elemental qualities than merchant marine accounts and exchange tickers, we shall be able to give the lie to the much too readily accepted Kiplingese:

Oh, East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet.

When "creative work" comes into its own, there will no longer be East and West, as we now know them; and none will die of starvation, spiritually or materially, on the Thames embankment or in the valley of the Yangtse-kiang.



FLIGHT
Men Take a Lesson From the Gulls.



From "Horizons," by Norman Bel Geddes. Little, Brown & Co.



THE OCEAN LINER OR THE WHALE?
The Ocean Liner Is the One on the Left, Its Stern Decks Closed. The Ship Is a Design by Norman Bel Geddes.



PIONEER IN WOMAN'S DRESS REFORM
Elizabeth Cady Stanton, From an Engraving Published in 1851.

IN SPITE of the fact that shorts, abbreviated bathing suits, and jodhpurs are worn so nonchalantly by women of today, this new freedom and comfort in dress have only recently been won. Even in 1910 women were hampered by long skirts and petticoats, and in the gay 'nineties the bicycle skirt made the conservative gasp. But in the 'fifties women were literally enslaved by their cumbersome clothes. It was only natural that the feminists of those days should rebel at the decrees of fashion which interfered with their activity and physical development and should welcome with enthusiasm the Bloomer costume, atrocious as it was. Although we may smile today at the apparently futile efforts of these advocates of dress reform, we must concede that the evolution of the inartistic and clumsy Bloomer costume into the modern Bloomer and shorts was possible only because these daring insurgents defied

tradition, warred against stays and petticoats, and tasted sparingly comfort in dress.

The Bloomer costume did not originate with Amelia Bloomer of Seneca Falls, New York, as is so often assumed, but with Elizabeth Smith Miller, the daughter of Gerrit Smith, who for many years had maintained that as long as women wore clothes which crippled and handicapped them physically they would remain in a state of slavery. Elizabeth Smith Miller had been brought up to romp and play like a boy. The idea of wearing clothes that did not hamper her movements made a strong appeal. When she married and had children to care for, she realized more than ever the inconvenience and debilitating effect of the fashionable dress, and designed for herself a costume similar to one worn in sanatoriums by women recuperating from the effects of tight lacing and lack of physical exercise.

When in the winter of 1851 she went to Seneca Falls to visit her cousin and old playmate, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she appeared in this new and startling costume. Instead of being swathed in long skirts held out like a bell by five or six heavy, starched petticoats and laced in at the waist by a tight well-boned corset, she wore a loose costume with long full Turkish trousers of black broadcloth, a short skirt and Spanish cloak of the same material, dark furs and a beaver hat trimmed with feathers. For a woman in those days to let the public know that she possessed legs was the height of indiscretion. Therefore her short skirt, showing legs from the knee to the ankle swathed in Turkish trousers, was daring indeed.

But Elizabeth Cady Stanton was delighted with the costume. Always physically active and with much housework to do for her family, she grew more and more enthusiastic about the possibilities of the new costume. Seeing her cousin, Elizabeth, walk upstairs with ease carrying a baby and a candle, while she floundered up in long billowing skirts, made her decide to wear a similar outfit. Soon, much to the consternation of the townspeople, they both walked the streets of Seneca Falls in the new costume. It was a joy now to go for a brisk walk in any kind of weather, with no heavy skirts trailing in the mud or slush. They exulted in their freedom.

Amelia Bloomer, who was publishing a woman's temperance paper, "The Lily," in Seneca Falls at this time, immediately saw the advantages of the new costume, adopted it, and began recommending it to her readers. Thus the little town of Seneca Falls again became the nucleus of a daring reform movement, as it had three years before in 1848, when Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott called the first Woman's Rights Convention. The introduction of the new costume caused even more furor than the convention. The New York Tribune, commenting upon it, spread the news throughout the country, and newspapers at once began their campaign of ridicule. Because Mrs. Bloomer as editor of "The Lily" was sponsoring the new costume in her paper, the press began flaunting such terms as Bloomerism, Bloomerites, Bloomers, and Bloomer Costume. The name Bloomer Costume appealed to the public, and therefore Elizabeth Smith Miller's innovation was labeled for all time with the name of Mrs. Bloomer.

The Bloomer costume at once increased the circulation of "The Lily." Hundreds of letters poured in from women all over the country asking for patterns. Mrs. Bloomer described it and its variations fully in her magazine, publishing in one number photographs of herself and Elizabeth Cady Stanton clad in their adaptation of the costume. The interest in and approval of the costume among women were astounding. Gymnasts and skaters adopted it. It was worn in sanatoriums. Farmers' wives delighted in the freedom it gave them to do their heavy work. In one of the mills in Lowell, Mass., all girls who before July Fourth would adopt the costume were promised a bountiful dinner. One by one the feminists wore it, Paulina Wright Davis, Lucy Stone, Sarah Grimké, and Angelina Grimké Weld being among the first. Yet to wear it took supreme courage, for the public in general was up in arms.

The clergy began preaching sermons against this instrument of the devil, quoting Scripture to prove that the wearing of trousers by women was contrary to the will of God. When a prominent clergyman, denouncing the Bloomer costume, quoted Deuteronomy XXII:5: "The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto a man, neither shall a man put on a woman's garment: for all that do so are abomination unto the Lord thy God," Amelia Bloomer with keen wit and satire quoted Scripture to refute him. Laws of fashion in dress, she said, were older than Moses. There



FETCHING PARISIAN MODELS OF YESTERYEAR

The Bloomer

A Stormy Episode in Dress Reform
Fashions in the Tight

By Alma L.



"THE NEW COSTUME"
From the Cover of a Piano Piece, Popular in the 'Fifties,
"To Mrs. Amelia Bloomer"

Bloomer Costume

Dress Reform Dating Back to Female
the Tight-Laced 'Fifties

By Alma Lutz



THE NEW COSTUME POLKA"
The, Popular in the 'Fifties, Bearing the Above Title and Dedicated
"To Mrs. Amelia Bloomer."

is nothing in the Bible to show that Adam's fig leaf was bifurcated and Eve's was not, nor is there any mention of difference in style of coats of skins which clothed men and women. She called his reasoning a presumption and insult which women everywhere should resent. "Common sense," she said, "teaches us that the dress which is the most convenient, and the best adapted to our needs, is the proper dress for both men and women to wear. There is no reason why woman should burden herself with clothes to the detriment of her health, comfort, and life, while man adopts a style that gives freedom of limb and motion. . . . We do not advocate the same style of dress, altogether, for both sexes, and should be sorry to see women dress just like men; yet we should like to see a radical reform in woman's costume so that she might be the free healthy being God made her instead of the corseted, crippled, dragged-down creature slavery to her clothes has made her."

"The Carpet Bag" of Boston, a humorous publication of the day, was one of the few papers friendly to this reform. In spite of its quips, it published authentic cuts and descriptions of the costume and commented as follows: "We commend the ladies who have become pioneers in the movement and wish them success in what they have so courageously undertaken! . . . Superiority of the new costume over the old must, we think, establish itself in the minds of all people of taste."

But the public would not be won over in spite of the obvious comfort of the Bloomer costume. They ridiculed it unceasingly. Little boys followed its wearers about, throwing snowballs at them and shouting such verses as:

Gibbery, gibbery gab,
The women have had a confab
And demanded the rights
To wear the tights.
Gibbery, gibbery, gab.

Mrs. Stanton's most trying experience was during her husband's campaign for reelection to the New York Senate. Some good Democrats declared they would not vote for a man whose wife wore the Bloomers. There were fights about her clothing in political meetings. The street urchins hissed, sung, and screamed "breeches" all through the campaign, and the night after the election when it was falsely reported that Mr. Stanton was defeated, they shouted in a chorus through the streets:

Heigh! ho! the carrion crow
Mrs. Stanton's all the go;
Twenty tailors take the stitches,
Mrs. Stanton wears the breeches.

Gradually the animosity toward the Bloomer costume abated. Yet its wearers could never appear in public without causing a stir. People gathered to have a good look at women in the much-talked-of "shorts." Aside from the unpleasantness of being on exhibit, there was always the danger that one of the curious crowd might rouse the mob spirit, begin jeering them or pelt them with missiles. Lucy Stone, giving antislavery lectures in the costume, often wondered whether the crowds who gathered to hear her were more interested in her appearance than in her speeches.

Newspapers reported women in the West, in Ohio and Michigan, enthusiastically adopting the Bloomer. But even so the women who wore it were still a mere handful. How long could they stand being branded as cranks, laughed at, snubbed, and stared at? Their one hope was converting their sisters. Could it be done? The new costume lacked beauty of line, but they dared not reveal woman's form to a greater degree. The skirt to the knees with bloomers protruding was an effort to be comfortable, yet modest. It was far from artistic. Fashion as decreed by Godey's Ladies' Book demanded long full skirts touching the ground. The cuts were alluring and graceful. Could a few intrepid reformers with health and comfort on their side hope to compete with the lure of this journal of fashion which reached every part of the country. It was well nigh impossible.

All through 1852 Mrs. Stanton bravely wore the Bloomer costume and finally converted her new friend, Susan B. Anthony. But by 1853 she began to feel that the physical freedom it gave her was not worth the price and wondered whether this unusual costume did not often prejudice people against women's rights. The men who were the most ardent supporters of the women's cause, Garrison, Phillips, Channing, and May, did everything they could to get her, Lucy Stone, and Miss Anthony to give up the Bloomer. Gerrit Smith alone plead for it, and consequently encouraged his daughter, Elizabeth Smith Miller, to wear it longer than anyone else. As she was



"THE PROMENADE"
An Engraving Especially Prepared for Godey's Lady's Book, Once
Oracle of the Mode for American Women.

slender and graceful, the costume looked well on her. She had it made of the richest materials, black broadcloth or velvet for the street, and light satins and silks for receptions. While her father was Congressman in Washington, she wore it everywhere.

At the end of two years Mrs. Stanton gave up wearing it except in her own home. Her decision once made, she felt happier and freer mentally. Now she urged Miss Anthony to give it up with as much vehemence as she had urged her to wear it; and Miss Anthony found it as hard to give up as to put on. Miss Anthony was unhappy in it because of the attention it attracted, and yet she felt guilty about deviating from her principles. In desperation and tears she wrote Lucy Stone from Albany, "I have been in the streets and printing offices all day long, had rude vulgar men stare me out of countenance and heard them say as I opened the door, 'There comes my Bloomer!' Oh, hated name! I have been compelled to

(Continued on page 13)



FASHIONS FOR JUNE, 1850
Inconvenient for Modern Rumble Seats, These Costumes Were Suitable in the Carriage Days.

Among the New Books

In Rabelais's Footsteps Through the Garden of France

A Journey Into Rabelais's France, by Albert Jay Nock. New York: Morrow. \$3.50.

RABELAIS, LIKE HIS OWN Panurge, was a native of Touraine, the garden of France. Unforgettable to anyone who has made it is the journey—preferably by bicycle or on foot, for a motorcar whisks you too

rapidly through the delightful country—from Tours to Chinon, the charming town dominated by its great ruined castle whose memories of Joan of Arc were but recent when Maitre François lived on the family farm near by. That small acreage was made, by a grotesque feat of the great humorist's fancy, the seat of the enormous war which Pantagruel, on behalf of his aging father, waged against his enemies; and the very spot where Friar Jean distinguished himself by his astonishing valor has been identified by devout Rabelaisians. A map of the theater of the Picrocholine War is part of the scholarly apparatus in the edition of "Gargantua" issued under the auspices of the Society of Rabelaisian studies. There, too, will be found maps of old Chinon and of the Chinonais region. This goes to show that you cannot know your Rabelais without knowing the country which he loved.

Mr. Nock is as good a Pantagruelist as the United States has produced. His credentials are his labors upon the life and works of the master, the "introduction, critical notes and documentary illustrations" which, with a co-editor, he supplied to a fine re-issue of the

celebrated Urquhart-Motteux translation. He was a profound student of the greatest man of letters of France before he ever journeyed through Rabelais's country; but he would be now the first to admit that a knowl-

edge of Rabelais's France is essential to a thorough knowledge of Rabelais. Just as the converse is true; there is a richness of associations for one who knows his author in every locality touched even momentarily by that author during his pilgrimage through life. That is why Mr. Nock rightly holds that the most enjoyable kind of holiday jaunt is one whose itinerary is determined beforehand by the desire to "follow the steps of the beloved feet" (as Dante says) of some great man of the past. Mr. Nock's journey was so determined. "In the course of a long occupation with his life and writings," he says, "we had noticed that these regions seemed to be worth visiting, and we therefore decided to see them." "This book," he adds modestly, "is merely a memorandum of our pilgrimage."

The title he has chosen for his book does not imply a limitation to the department of France most closely associated with Rabelais. Mr. Nock does not guide us merely through parts of Touraine; still less is he concerned only with Chinon and its

neighborhood. Wherever Rabelais is known to have been, there his disciple leads us. Thus we find ourselves at Le Mans and Poitiers and Montpellier and Lyons and along the coast of the Midi and in many other places. Our guide is not so much preoccupied with his author and with the far past that he has not an eye for the present; and he imparts much information about French railways and hotels and restaurants and other aspects of French life, not altogether neglecting some of those aspects that especially attracted the author of the "Sentimental Journey." He ranges over the whole scene of man in so far as his geographical limitations, dictated by his plan, permit. A vein of humor runs through his pages, a little ponderous, perhaps (we could spare the persistent "editorial We" in place of the first person singular), but shrewd and kindly.

Throughout the book there is a pleasant admixture of the past and the present, of literature and life. If on the one hand Mr. Nock seeks out the place where Rabelais met Guillaume du Bellay (Le Mans) or the very house in Lyons where he possibly met Erasmus, on the other hand he has an eye for the oddities of French life: his description of French post offices will be read with sympathy by anyone who has had experiences of those appalling institutions. He saw and has chronicled great things and small, from provincial mayors to village donkeys, up and down the scale.

In this fashion Mr. Nock shares with his readers the pleasures of a jaunt which was not only happy but intelligent. He has been fortunate not only in his choice of itinerary but in the artist who has illustrated his record. Miss Ruth Robinson's drawings, generous in number and admirably reproduced, are delicate, sensitive and beautifully accurate, with much of the fidelity of photographs and far more charm.

SAMUEL C. CHEW



GRANT RICHARDS
Author of "Author Hunting" (Coward McCann). Which Was Published on Nov. 30 and Will Be Reviewed Later in These Columns.

Light on Cuban Problems

The Pageant of Cuba, by Hudson Strode. New York: Smith & Haas. \$3.

AN ASTUTE COMMENTATOR ON Latin-American affairs said, recently that the tribulations of Cuba will be resolved either in one year, or not for 20.

Unfortunately it seems likely that the current cycle of unrest and conflict will not play itself out much under the two decades, and this prospect serves to heighten the importance of Mr. Hudson Strode's "The Pageant of Cuba," which is the first book to incorporate in its running text the history of events beginning with the dramatic and politically consequential departure from office of Gerardo Machado in the summer of 1933.

It is true a second edition of Mr. Carlton Beals's "The Crime of Cuba" was issued, as quickly as possible after the bewildering succession of August and September events, to contain the means of bringing interested readers up to date on an exciting situation.

Nevertheless, Mr. Strode's book has a unity and smoothness in its treatment of that particular material, in juxtaposition to the matter about the whole period of Cuba with which he deals, that is of definite, enlightening value. He has drawn liberally on many and varied sources of authority and information for that

part of his material which is not original, and is scrupulous with acknowledgments of guidance.

Mr. Strode began to gather his material about Cuba in 1928 and his book presents a surprisingly able and comprehensive survey of the divergent factors that have contributed to the present chaotic picture which is Cuba. It lacks the violence and prejudice of Mr. Beals's book and it takes into account the differences between the Latin-American and the Anglo-Saxon temperament and manner of approach to problems of politics, government, and economic and social conditions.

The format of the book is striking and distinguished. A group of 16 photographs is sequestered at the end of the text. There is a good bibliography.

Captive Bird

Intrepid Bird, by Mary Britton Miller. New York: Macmillan. \$1.50.

COMMENDING THE POET'S lucidity of style and unstarling, musical patterns, the reader of Miss Miller's latest volume of lyrics cannot escape a foreboding, as he follows the stumbling flight, that the "Intrepid Bird" will turn out to be the author's "Captive Bird," preferring his captivity to "voyaging in the blue." The tenor of the poems is a reversal of the process by which the bird of mythology changed his burdens into wings. Here the wings are fast becoming burdens; and the lovely melancholy, dragging the frail creature downward, threatens, stanza by stanza, to annihilate it entirely.

The bird is, however, coura-

geous if not encouraged, and frustrating complete envelopment in gloom, yields, through much enjoyable misery, to the "illusion," if you must, of the enduring hope without which no line of poetry would be penned. There is a fatalistic echo of Omar in "What is a grain of dust that it should blow before the wind, oh Spring?" and even the brief psalm of gratitude for the grub upon the leaf that breaks the waiting chrysalis is chained to sorrow by the title, "Prayer to Be Said Before Weeping."

The "Mystical Sacraments" forming the subject of the concluding poem seem but shadowy consolation to the flier in so much shade, but the audience is rewarded now and then by a joyous cadenza such as:

And shining drops of rain fell down
From lips of many dripping flowers
To little under flowers all hung
With scintillations of their own,
Layers of lovely ferns were laid,
Fern over fern to lift and sway
And lay a tracery of shade
On the green screens they underlaid.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Exploration and Discovery in the Pacific and the Arctic

The Exploration of the Pacific, by J. G. Beaglehole. London: A. & C. Black. 15s.

The Conquest of the North Pole, by J. Gordon Hayes. London: Thornton Butterworth. 18s.

Northern Conquest, by Jeanette Mirsky. London: Hamish Hamilton. 15s.

THE HISTORY of geographical exploration and discovery is the history of the growth and destruction of hypotheses. There was the famous Cathay delusion, the chimera—or so it was for centuries—of the north-west passage to the Spice Islands, to which we owe the discovery of the Americas. And there was the symmetry delusion of the Greeks which persisted into the modern world.

The world, so the Greeks believed, must express in the balance of its land masses that *Euprosyne* which they demanded in sculpture and in life. The world must be like Greek thought! Hence there must be a southern continent to balance the northern lands. Later on Mercator was to write that if such a southern continent did not exist, "what was there to prevent the world from toppling over to destruction amid the stars?" So the necessary fantasies are created and crystallize into the disconcerting shapes of fact. Instead of Cathay, Hispaniola; instead of the north-west passage, the Gulf of Mexico and the mouth of the St. Lawrence, Hudson's Bay and all the frozen land of the North; and instead of land at the north, frozen sea.

In getting to the roots of the great European migrations which have built up the internationalized modern world, one is amazed at the amount of delu-

sion grown almost sacred, the volume of fear grown to fantastic shapes, which had to be destroyed before the facts could appear. One is even more amazed by the poverty of the resources of which the pioneers disposed. The great discoveries were made not only in tiny ships (that appears to be the least remarkable thing about them) but with scanty knowledge of navigation. There was no chronometer or sextant until 1735, and in the Pacific errors of 2000 miles of landfall were frequent.

For Mr. Beaglehole, the great century is the eighteenth, when the desire for knowledge for its own sake became dominant. It produced its genius in Captain Cook, who was that rare thing, the combination of navigator and leader. But Mr. Beaglehole's narrative begins at the beginning. From Magellan's circumnavigation through the voyages of Quiros, Tasman, Dampier, Byron, Carterer, Bougainville we follow the epic of the Pacific to its culmination in Cook. In him

the eighteenth century emphasis on knowledge which has succeeded the Dutch stress on trade in the seventeenth century and the Spanish stress on religion



HONORE MORROW
Author of "Yonder Sails the Mayflower"
(Morrow). Reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 26.

The Story of Taos

When Old Trails Were New: The Story of Taos, by Blanche C. Grant. New York: The Press of the Pioneers. \$3.

TWO HOURS' DRIVE north of Santa Fé, just above the valley of the Rio Grande, stands the pueblo of Taos. Its two communal buildings, separated by a rippling little river, house some 700 Indians and constitute what is generally accepted as the most typical of all the "pueblos," not only in architecture but in racial purity, the preservation of aboriginal customs and prosperity.

The Taos are also the most sophisticated and independent of the Pueblos and the most chary about welcoming the stranger any farther than the door sill. The artist colony of Taos Village is responsible for both conditions. Two or three miles south of Taos Pueblo is the Spanish-American town of Taos, once the home of Kit Carson and the capital of the mountain men, and today the village of the United States which has the most flavorsome personality. A few miles beyond Taos Village lies the Mexican town of Ran-toms, and prosperity.

Taos Pueblo was discovered by a Captain Alvarado, a lieutenant of Coronado, in 1540, and settlements were made near by as early as 1598. Life was uneventful until 1680, when the Pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico, under the leadership of a Taos Indian, rose in rebellion, defeated the Spaniards with considerable slaughter, and drove them out of the Rio Grande valley. De Vargas, in the course of the reconquest, destroyed the old pueblo; the present buildings date from about 1700—among the oldest apartment houses in America, and made of mud at that.

In 1760, the Comanches, implacable enemies of Pueblo, Mexican and Spaniard, swooped down on the valley and slaugh-

tered a number of its inhabitants; but the following year the Spaniards took their revenge, and village and pueblo went back to their dreaming. In the early part of last century the overland trade with Santa Fé passed through Taos, the mountain men came, and things began happening fast and furiously, to culminate in the Mexican War and the futile and foolish rebellion against American occupation. After Col. Sterling Price brought the Taos to their senses, peace returned to stay.

Miss Grant has chapters on all of these happenings, with sketches of other events and institutions whose connection with Taos is more or less tenuous; for instance, Bent's Fort, the Texas-Santa Fé expedition, Whitman's ride, miners and mining all over northern New Mexico, the artist colony (it is the oldest west of the Mississippi; Miss Grant herself is a member), forest fires, courts and schools. She has not always weighed her evidence carefully; she still maintains, for instance, that "Old Bill" Williams was a preacher; she apparently has some admiration for Snively and his raid, which was unblushingly banditry, and she sides with Padre Martinez in his feud with Bishop Lamy. Her original contribution is the reproduction of the diary of Richard H. Kearns, the first artist to visit Taos, being attached to Fremont's ill-starred expedition of 1848-1849. Most of the other information has been given elsewhere as fully and, it must be admitted, more coherently.

The book is a handsome one, with many fine illustrations.

K. C. K.

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in putting as much of her narrative into quotation as possible. This irritating method appears to leave a lot of loose and undigested material on the surface. Still, the book is a swift feat of compression and is a readable, documented, superficial survey.

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The Newness of Confucianism in This Modern World

Confucianism and Modern China, by Sir Reginald Johnston. London: Gollancz. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Appleton-Century.

The Chinese People, Their Past, Present and Future, by Lieut. Commander A. S. Elwell-Sutton, R. N. London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson. 4s. 6d.

CONFUCIUS LIVED AS LONG ago as 551 to 479 B.C., and Mencius, the greatest of his successors, less than 200 years later. Yet one of the chief impressions which this admirable exposition by Sir Reginald Johnston leaves with the reader is the newness of their doctrine, its vitality and freshness and its applicability to modern problems. Just as Confucius himself is today represented, in direct line and the seventy-fifth generation, by his descendant, Mr. H. H. Kung, the Chinese Government's Minister of Finance, so too does his philosophy commingle with the modern thought and sentiment of the West, which finds itself in agreement with much in the teachings of China's great sages.

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er is the newness of their doctrine, its vitality and freshness and its applicability to modern problems. Just as Confucius himself is today represented, in direct line and the seventy-fifth generation, by his descendant, Mr. H. H. Kung, the Chinese Government's Minister of Finance, so too does his philosophy commingle with the modern thought and sentiment of the West, which finds itself in agreement with much in the teachings of China's great sages.

The author illustrates this, incidentally rather than with preconceived purpose, again and again. In the field of legislation, for example, he shows how comparable is the conception of "the Grand Harmony," as stated in one of the Confucian classics, with our ideas of social welfare. "The Passage," he says, "and others like it, seem to suggest that there is very little in the program of western social reformers that would astonish a Confucian philosopher of the Han Dynasty were he to be reborn in twentieth-century Europe."

As regards education, he shows how the Confucian view of the place of education in the life both of the individual and of the community "is in full harmony with that which is slowly

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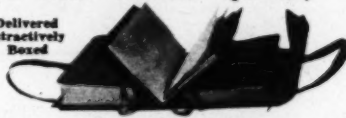
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emerging out of the political and social chaos of our own day," more particularly as regards the care with which teachers should be selected, and the respect in which they ought to be held. And in respect of ethics he remarks that "there is no ethical principle recognized in the West as valid that is not explicit or implicit in the Confucian teachings and no 'Christian' virtue that could not be preached from a Confucian text."

Confucius was, as Sir Reginald shows, a transmitter, not a creator of ideas, except in the sense—a very important one—that he linked and welded together what he transmitted.

Lieut. Commander Elwell-Sutton's book has much to say of Confucianism also. He represents it, indeed, to a greater extent than seems justifiable, as a force in party politics. Yet his

From Wisconsin Soil

Plowing on Sunday, by Sterling North. New York: Macmillan. \$2.50.

ANY ONE of several reasons may account for the increasing number of stories of the soil. It might have resulted from an awakening to the fact that the many varieties of rural life in the United States provide a wealth of material for American literature, scarcely tapped. Or it might be that authors are beginning to realize that they can do their best work in writing of the scenes and people familiar to them from childhood. At all events, there is an undeniable vitality and a ring of authenticity in many of the recent

novels of American rural life, from "As the Earth Turns" and "Lamb in His Bosom" to the newly published "Lost Paradise." In this galaxy, there are lesser lights, of course, but each illumines its own niche and is therefore an important contribution to the whole. Of this latter number, we now have Sterling North's portrayal of farm life in Wisconsin, "Plowing on Sunday."

Salvation, by Sholem Asch. Translated by Willa and Edwin Muir. New York: Putnam. \$2.50.

POLAND OF A hundred years ago is the scene of this novel of the trials and aspirations of the Jewish people. The world of Hebrew tradition, of Talmudical and Cabbalistic lore, overshadows the world of the present and mitigates its evils or fills its happenings with deep meaning. The smallest deeds may shadow forth the final redemption and glory of

sketch it has great merits, though one feels obliged to question whether the time has not passed when the Chinese people, "their past, present and future," can be dealt with satisfactorily in a single volume.

Jews in Poland

the "chosen people." It is this feeling which gives the title "Salvation" to the book; but it carries a longing for the salvation of more than the Jewish race, a longing for the salvation of all mankind from suffering and bondage and strife.

Into an orthodox family of the Chassidists, an extreme Jewish sect, there is born a second son, Jechiel, who disappoints his parents by proving to be a poor Talmud scholar, and thus to their sense a poor Jew. This boy has no head for philosophical disputations, but has a vivid imagination and a heart sensitive to the sufferings and needs of his fellow men, a faith which conceives of God as good, and good alone. The novel is the story of his service among his people.

Jechiel is a powerfully drawn character, strong and pious, questioning and human. One of his characteristics is the ability to divest himself of his personal viewpoint, and put himself in the other person's place, grasping his thoughts, feelings and motives—an interesting phenomenon sometimes strongly marked in the cultivated Jewish mentality. In this case it has far-reaching effects in the plot of the story.

Mr. Asch, himself, seems to share this rare capacity. Not only the Jewish men are convincingly alive in this story. There are the Jewish women, patiently slaving in this world that their men folk may devote themselves to pious preparation for the next. And not only the Jews but the Gentiles. The local Polish Count is a figure which for mingled ridiculousness and bitter pathos is comparable to a creation of Dostoevsky's.

There is conflict a-plenty. Jechiel's career involves plot and counterplot in the lives of the villagers. The vividness of these conflicts lies in Mr. Asch's insight into the intentions and inner struggles of every one of the conflicting personalities. "Salvation" is a novel of profound feeling and vast implications.

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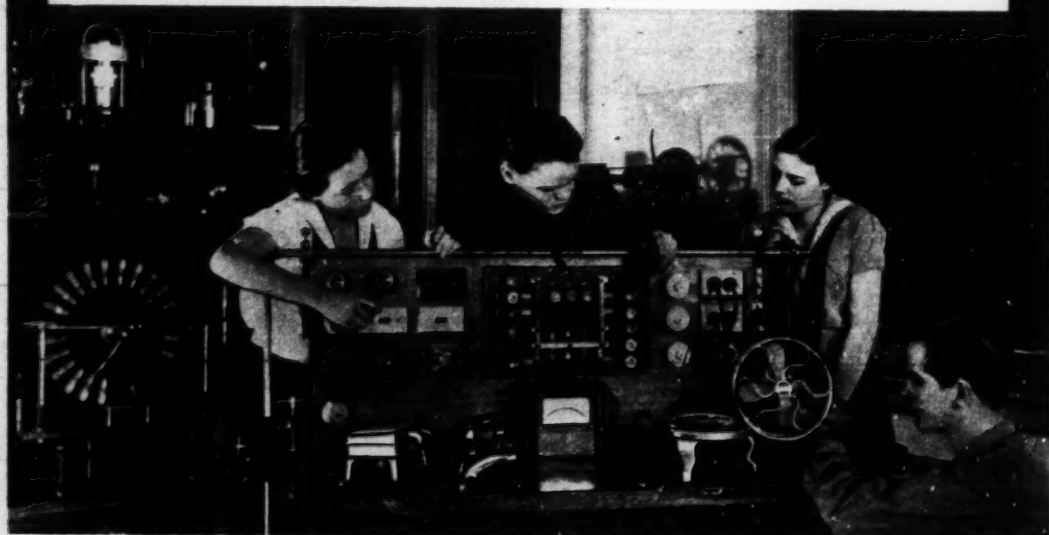
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Letters

America's Model . .

The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section:

On page 14 in the Weekly Magazine Section of Oct. 3, an article is published entitled "The America's Model." I enjoyed reading it and was interested to know of its history.

The people of the community in which I live have been glad to see another model of the America. I am enclosing herein a picture of the model I now have in possession.

I am seventeen years old, but the "Fairy," as my model is called, was handed down to me from Horatio Loomis Wait through my father, Henry Heleman Wait. When grandfather (H. L. W.) built the model for my father, he also built another which he called America. The America was given to a friend of my grandfather's so that his son and my father might sail them together. The two boats were built in 1865, but I have no knowledge of the America as to its present whereabouts.

The "Fairy" is a very good sailer, especially since its new sails have been rigged. In the picture (enclosed) she is sailing across Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Also, she has sailed in the Chicago Beach yacht basin on Leif Ericson Drive. We took her there several times while the international races were being held.

Horatio Henry Wait
Chesterton, Indiana

Bans Many Books

Many well-known books have now been banned in Austria. It is almost impossible to buy anything about Socialism, or Hitlerism, or even on the history of the Austrian Republic. The police issues from week to week lists of forbidden books and any store which sells them may be summarily closed.

Among the books under ban are Marx's "Capital," Engel's "The Development of Socialism," all of Lenin's works, all histories of the Russian Revolution and Lassalle's "A History of the Labor Movement in England."

Socialists maintain that, when at the height of their power here, they removed not a single royal or clerical statue or symbol from Vienna and allowed books and papers of every sort to be sold, thus making this city one of the most outstanding centers for world news. At that time one could find in the book stores and coffee houses of Vienna papers and publications from almost every land, on nearly every subject and representing almost every point of view.



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..The Bloomer

(Continued from Page 9)

attend to all my business here as at Rochester. There everyone knew me, knew my father and brother, and treated me accordingly, but here I am known only as one of the women who ape men . . . Oh, I cannot bear it any longer!"

Lucy Stone was having a struggle, too, though apparently she did not take it as hard as either Mrs. Stanton or Miss Anthony. She could not believe that the Bloomer costume harmed their cause. The cause was too great for that. She suffered as they did from the attention she attracted and the embarrassment she caused her friends. But traveling about the country on her lecture tours in all kinds of weather, she needed the convenience of the short dress. She also felt that present fashions made it almost impossible for women to engage in business and consequently kept them from financial independence, the very basis of their freedom and development. Yet even she began to think of making herself one long dress. She and Miss Anthony

wrote each other long letters about it and Mrs. Stanton continued to urge them both to give up the Bloomer, writing Miss Anthony, "The cup of ridicule is greater than you can bear. It is not wise, Susan, to use up so much energy and feeling in that way. You can put them to better use."

Before long they both capitulated, and from then on the feminists dressed in the fashion of the day and were distinguishable from other women only through the independence of their ideas. And as these ideas gradually permeated the thought of the world, fashion in turn decreed comfortable clothing for women.

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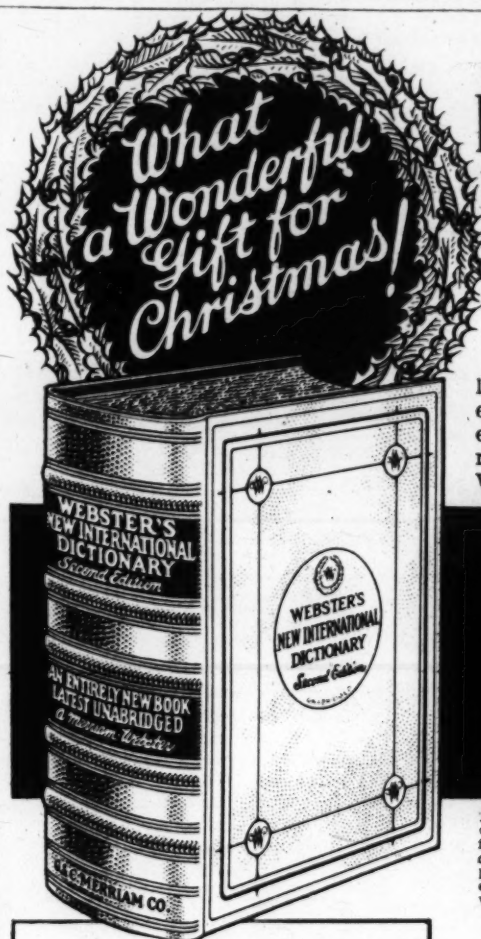
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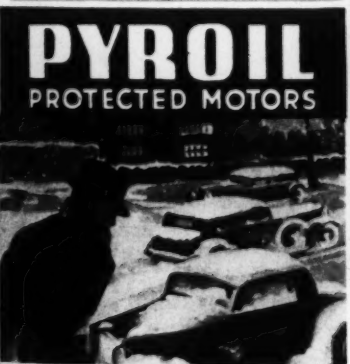
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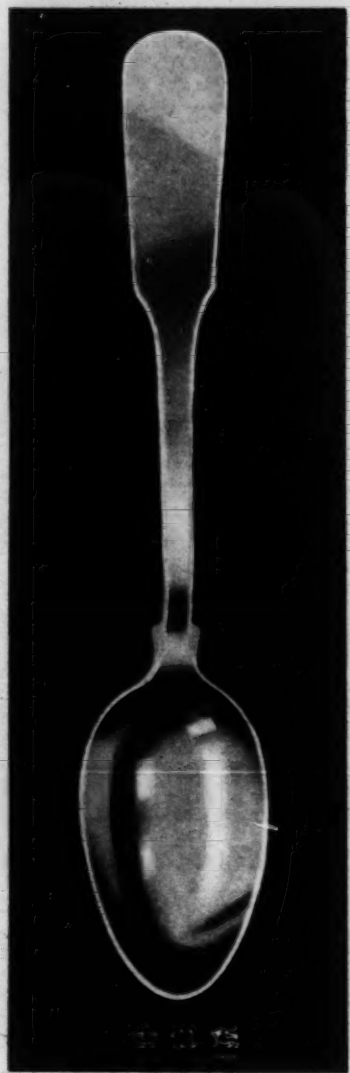
..Political Parties

(Continued from Page 3)

material progress and prosperity that any people has ever known. It is little wonder that many members of the Administration,

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conspicuous for intelligence and integrity, have viewed with serious concern any suggestion of the perversion of relief to politics or any attempt to purchase the American electorate by implying that individual states have secured a disproportionate share of federal funds. Obviously some states are losing out on such an exchange, and obviously the people as a whole are suffering to the extent that they are supporting a non-productive mechanism ramifying throughout the United States. The only source of wealth is the labor of the citizen and to this truth we shall ultimately return.

Historians may sometime undertake to determine the relative expense of the tribute levied by Wall Street or by Washington in the dramatic decades from 1920 to 1940, and the comparative efficiency of the result. The new directors of our destiny in Washington will be judged by their fruits as inexorably as their predecessors in New York.

Meanwhile investigation of the operations of government

will begin to determine to what extent the high objectives of the Administration have been perverted to the use of political partisanship and to any attempt to dominate the American people by methods considered hitherto characteristic of Tammany.

The Republican Party will fail in its mission if it shall merely serve as an instrument for the revelation and the discrediting of political perfidy. Such a course might put the Republican Party again in power, but the result would be merely negative.

A constructive program to meet the conditions of a new day and consistent with old-fashioned Americanism is imperatively required. Out of the ferment and the chaos of the present such a program seems likely to emerge. In some ways the Republican Party, removed from the enormous responsibility of power and the imperative necessity of action day by day, is in a better position than the Democratic Party to reform its forces and develop the program upon which it may offer its organization as an instrument of service for expressing the ideas and the ideals of millions of Americans who earnestly desire to see America march on to its golden age.

The tremendous potentialities of America are only now beginning to be disclosed. America dreams still of creating a culture as significant in history as that of Greece and Rome.

The unfolding of such a vision expressed in terms of spiritual progress is the challenge and opportunity of the idealist and the statesman.

The Democratic Party and the President face terrific tests. The empty treasury of the Republican Party stands as a mute but eloquent testimonial to its abandonment by wealth as a vehicle for domination. Into the vacuum thus created may be poured the energy, the enthusiasm and the ideals of those millions of Americans who have long found in the Republican Party their dream of progress. The Republican Party may well emerge from this valley of depression in the control of its rank and file, and find its opportunity for service in offering a constructive alternative to what sometimes seems the fluctuating and indeterminate program of the New Deal.

Increased social stability and security are entirely consistent with American institutions and traditions. Many Americans of intelligence and integrity believe that these much desired goals may be attained without sacrificing all that is most precious in the American heritage.

Believers in democratic insti-



PUPPETS AND PUPPETEER AT WORK

"A Little to the Left, Please!" Says the Producer to His Puppet Actors as He Arranges a Beauty Parlor Satire, at the British Marionettes and Model Theaters Exhibition.

© Keystone

tutions may still find abundant reason for their faith from current developments in Great Britain and the United States. In the consecrated thinking of millions of individuals will be found not only the vindication of democracy but England and America in the process will provide an example of ordered progress for the salvation of the world.

Puppets Parade

PUPPETS, WHOSE ANCIENT art has hitherto been associated with medieval minstrels and wandering Punch-and-Judy shows, are becoming modernized; and with their modernization Britain is seeing a revival in their popularity.

Puppets with eyes and mouths and fingers that move naturally—puppets acting plays in steel foundries—puppets in costume plays—puppets in Shakespeare and sophisticated cabaret—puppets made by school children—all these examples of the latest trend were on show at the recent British Marionettes and Model Theaters Exhibition in London.

But the old puppets had not merely altered the fashions of their dress. Members of the British Puppet Guild, organizers of this exhibition, had brought along new and original wooden actors and actresses. There behind the footlights of a little theater was Mickey Mouse himself, pushing Minny home in a pram. Meanwhile, elsewhere, Pluto, his tail wagging and his nose twitching, was apparently on their scent. Behind the scenes of the Exhibition Theater, where daily performances were given, the Loch Ness Monster appeared to be practicing, very docilely, a walk across the stage. He was clumsy and knocked down a deep-sea plant. But after him came a graceful "tap dancer," who did a rhythmic dance to music "off."

In a corner of the exhibition stood a large camera-like apparatus on a tripod. This was another modernization of the

model theater—a mechanical marionette show. Its inventor had arranged, by means of pulleys, weights, revolving screens and camshafts, a revolving stage and a complicated light-changing apparatus. These, without help from their inventor, showed the audience, who looked into the front of the machine, the whole tale of the Sleeping Beauty, entirely by light changes and beautiful scenery. There were no puppets.

A foretaste of the futurist model theater was given to visitors in exhibits which showed stage settings for "impressionist" scenes. An official of the Guild declared that in future an attempt may be made to tell a story solely by means of "shapes, movement of scenes, and change of lights."

Meanwhile an attempt had been made at the show to reconcile the real miniature stage set, complete with furniture, wings, and stage directions—"Henry advances LR and Joan moves Center-L to table"—with the complications of the large numbers of strings on the real marionettes. This set showed a scene from "Stand and Deliver," a costume play, complete with easily workable actors as well as fireplaces, dressing tables, a bed and French windows.

The speed with which the puppet movement is spreading was illustrated by exhibits of schools from several parts of England. A miniature stage for "Peter Rabbit" was shown by a South Coast school, "Hansel and Gretel" by a London school, and a scene for a Javanese tale by a Bristol school. Other exhibits were sent from places as far apart as Whitstable at the mouth of the Thames, Leicester, Hull and Edinburgh.

JOHN A. MAY

College Fraternities

Recent attacks upon American college fraternities serve to recall that the first such fraternity was founded at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., in 1750. It was called the "Flat Hat Club," and continued in existence until after 1772. Thomas Jefferson was one of its members. Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, was formed in 1776, also at Williamsburg, and its first meeting was held in the Apollo Room of the recently restored Raleigh Tavern.

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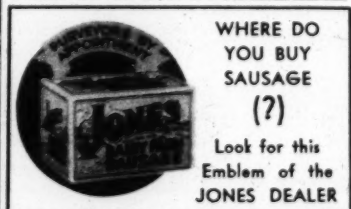
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Bulgarian "Regimentation"

A LAW FOR the integration and unification of all professional organizations, that has been put into effect in Bulgaria, is designed to form a new basis for the nation's political structure.

The organized butchers, bakers and candlestick makers, lawyers, doctors and opera singers are to form compact, uniform blocks that will serve as stones in the new pyramid, on the peak of which will sit the government. Heretofore, the organizations of workers, artisans, teachers, judges, peasants and the like have been so varied, changeable and unstable that they did not fit into any rigid and solid state edifice.

The Bulgarians are an active, ambitious, democratic people, full of individual self-confidence, so every energetic man has striven to be the president or secretary or at the very least, librarian of some organization. Therefore there were many rival associations of carpenters, tailors, teachers, writers and so forth, and most of them have not only been in conflict with one another but usually against the government. Such confusion consumed a large part of the national strength and prevented the social forces from pulling together.

The executive committee of

each of the new organizations is to be appointed by the government and must act in accordance with government instructions. Every person active in any trade or profession is obliged to be a member of his organization, to pay the regular dues and to subscribe to the official, professional periodicals.

From these associations or guilds or unions will emanate the persons designed to form the municipal, district and state councils.

Still the Bulgarians cherish their freedom. So it is not certain that this beautiful plan of Bulgaria's new architects will succeed.

R. H. MARKHAM

Today's Contributors . . .

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, who was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1924 to 1929, discussed "Britain's Place in the World" in the Magazine Section for May 2. Today he deals with what is perhaps the most important aspect of British foreign



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policy, namely relations with the United States of America.

FLORA LAWRENCE MYERS has contributed several poems to the Monitor.

RALPH O. BREWSTER was the successful Republican candidate for Congress from the Third Maine District in last September's election. He served two terms as Governor, from 1925 to 1929.

JANET MABIE has done several articles for the Magazine Section about interesting people.

CARLYLE MORGAN is an editorial writer on the Monitor.

RICHARD L. STROUT is a member of the Monitor's Washington bureau. He recently visited England.

PEARL STRACHAN is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff.

ALMA LUTZ has just completed

a biography of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She is a member of the national council of the National Woman's Party, and the author of a biography of Emma Willard. Articles by her appeared in the Magazine Section for May 2 and August 8.

Spinet Grand BY MATHUSHEK

Christmas

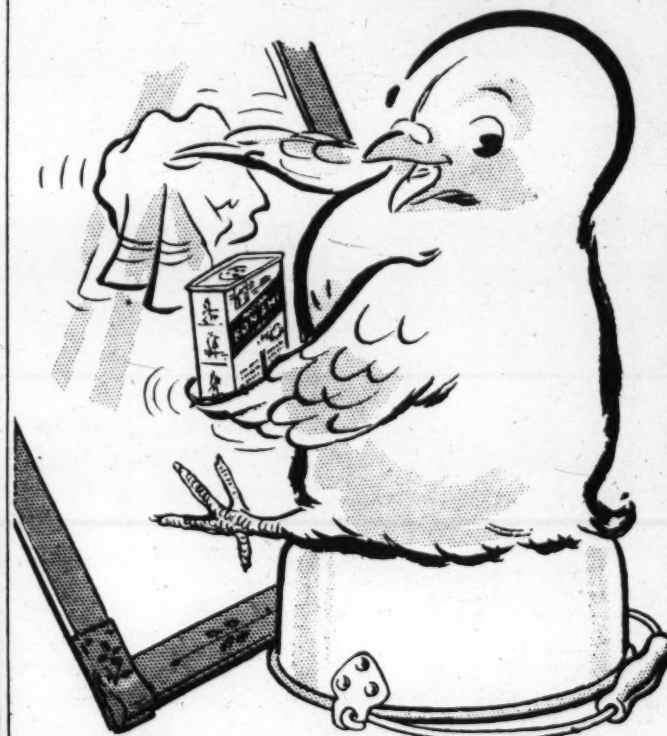
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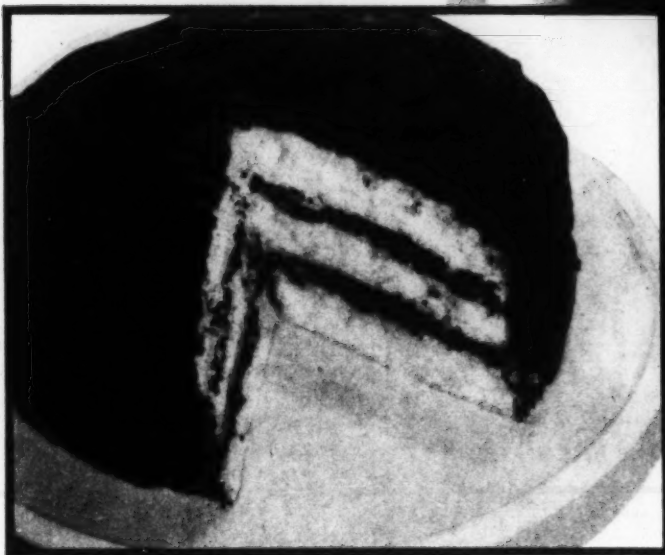
**DANIEL
GREEN**

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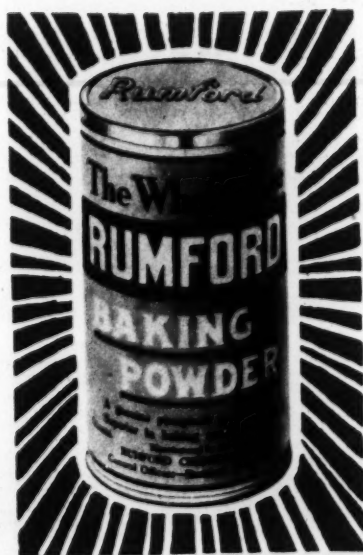
to give you these advantages?



Here's how to make a delicious Chocolate Frosting

2 squares cooking chocolate $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon butter $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup boiling water Sifted confectioner's sugar

Melt the chocolate over hot water (in a double boiler), add the butter and the boiling water and stir thoroughly together. Cool and add vanilla, baking powder and enough confectioner's sugar to make of a consistency to spread easily.



BATTER or dough made with Rumford can be mixed and set aside. Keep it in the ice box overnight if you care to. Bake it at your convenience. It will be two-thirds leavened when you put it in the oven. The other one-third takes place in the oven heat—that's two-to-one leavening, and is the reason for the superior results achieved in every Rumford baking. That's why every Rumford bake is thoroughly and perfectly leavened.

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